The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

British Government Threatens to Withdraw its Agreement Relative to the Geneva Conference.

[It] Refuses to Consider Liability for Indirect Damages an Open Question.

Victor Hugo Discourseth to a Correspondent on the French Situation.

Thiers and His Administration Unfavorably Criticised.

Capture of Comargo by the Mexican Revolutionists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Observer* to-day states the British Government has sent a despatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The despatch is couched in friendly terms, and is an expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to carry out all the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is said in official circles that the Government has no information which excites fears that the Geneva arbitration will fail of its object, notwithstanding the comments of the London press respecting the American statement of the case before that tribunal,—and attention is called to the fact that in commissioning the British High Commissioners Queen Victoria pledged her Royal word that whatever should be transacted and concluded by her Commissioners should be agreed to, acknowledged, and regarded by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer, either in whole or in part, any person whomsoever to infringe the same, or to act contrary thereto, as far as lay in her power.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Cotton at a late hour yesterday became firmer, and prices advanced a fraction. Middling uplands were last quoted at 11½d, and middling Orleans 11½@11¾d.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Paris correspondent [gives] the last [illegible] of an interview with Victor Hugo, whose opinions are thus given: "In the last revolution I honour the principles on which it was made; but I despise the members of the Commune, who compromised by their follies and crimes one of the grandest popular movements that the world has witnessed. Only think, [if the] army had not been hounded on by Thiers, [to crush] the young Republic and to murder her [children], how easily the vagaries of the Commune would have been arrested by the co-operation of the largest towns or centres of civilisation! [How] thoroughly we should be laying by this time the foundation principles of social regeneration. There was, not long ago, a bold adventurer who in open daylight, broke his oath to preserve the French Republic, and slaughtered the few who dared to stand between him and the throne. He coveted Louis Napoleon, [brought] back the reign of darkness, just as France was tasting the first fruit of dearly-won liberty, [a man] whom I shall never cease to abhor, [who sent] despair into the heart of every patriot, [who] deprived the French nation of [the] enthusiasm which is the life-blood of a free people. He enervated Frenchmen by [effeminate] luxury, and so cowed them into [submission] that they became the mere slaves of [his will]. He led them like a fold of sheep to [be slaughtered] by a nation of warriors, and humiliated what little self-respect there still remained [in them]. My whole life has been ruined [by twenty] years of exile. I shall die without [seeing] the promised land. I think a meaner [soul] than Louis Napoleon's is M. Thiers'. Those [who] call him a great statesman know [little] of the man as they do [of] French history. It is a little man and a little [mind], incapable of learning anything from the [lessons] of the past; incapable of conceiving a [plan] for the future. His name will go [down] to posterity gored with the blood of the [men] he massacred in the streets of Paris. [Tens] of thousands fell under his chassepots. [Napoleon] the Little has been surpassed by Thiers the Little. If indecision, blunted with [cruelty], make a statesman, then the brown [little man] which presides over the Government [at this] moment may take rank as the greatest living statesman; but if clearness and mercy be the distinguishing [traits] of the great leaders of humanity, what is [he]? For the last two years Paris—that is France—has had a series of ordinary men at the head of affairs—Ollivier, Trochu, and Thiers. The first made himself ridiculous by his attempt to mix liberalism with imperialism; the second made the population of Paris suffer hunger and misery for five months, and delivered [it] to the enemy without striking a blow [for] freedom; the third signed a disgraceful [peace] with the German intruder, treated [the] legitimate complaints of the Parisians with [scorn] and derision, provoked them to civil war, [and is] now hardening the progress of liberty by [exiling], imprisoning, and assassinating its advocates, by gagging the press, by letting loose on the country a swarm of mercenary gendarmes and spies, and by encouraging the [intrigues] of degenerated royalists and gravelling [Jesuits]. You ask me what I think of M. Thiers' present Government? I will tell you [in] my opinion: It has long ago ceased to [represent] the country, composed for the most part of men who were [hastily] elected for the special [purpose] of coming to terms with the enemy. It is usurping the place of the real Representatives, who are waiting for a dissolution. M. Thiers knows that, and as long as he is able he [will] keep his satellites about him. If another Assembly were to be elected to-morrow, M. Thiers' [power] would crumble into dust. His home policy [is to hold] the sword of State by the handle, and [turn] the blade to the people. His foreign policy [is to please] Bismarck by yielding to all his requests, and delaying measures like that of [universal] military service, which might [enable us] to lift up our hands again. In his conduct [many] think it the first duty of every good [Frenchman] to keep Thiers in office; but, whether he [stay] or not, his Government is based on [sand], and [whether] it call itself provisional, republican, or monarchial its fall is certain. Unhappy [is it] for our much-tried country, men of his [kind cannot] fall without dragging the nation with them. A Napoleon must save by [foreign] wars. M. Thiers must have [internal] revolutions. The extreme [men] of our party are subject to the [excesses] of patriotism; the extreme men of the other camp are carried away by the delirium of power. Both failings are human, and, [perhaps], unavoidable; but, of the two, I prefer the [first]. Where will M. Thiers and his ark be [then]? They will have been swept away [and scattered] over the earth, like the children of [Noah] after the Deluge. But the responsibility of [bad] rulers is awful. The mischief they [do] does not die with them. It remains, a [productive] dunghill, in which their successors sow fresh seeds of discord and [strife]. God grant that I may be a false [prophet], but as sure as the sun will set to-day, [I fear] that military tyranny will again be [the lot of] my *pauvre patrie*. When it becomes [a question] of conspiracy and underhand dealing, [the] one party who has any chance in [France is] the Bonapartists. They must have it all [their own] way. When the people are forgetful of [their duties] as citizens, there is nothing too base [to be] expected from them. France has the opportunity of freeing herself forever from the [rule] of the despot. She is either too ignorant [or too] indolent to take advantage of it. She [will be] led into bondage again, and be held in [chains] until every man, woman, and child [in] the land gasping out: 'We have had [enough]! We will be free!'"

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A *Herald* Matamoras [special] announces the fall of Camargo into the [hands] of the revolutionists. Cortina is moving rapidly on Matamoras, followed rapidly by Quiroga, [with] many siege guns from Monterey. Many [people] are fleeing to the American side of [the river] to escape conscription.

[MATAMORAS], Feb. 4.—The party under Sanchez [Ochoa], which pillaged Bagdad lately, was surprised yesterday at St. Terez, 30 miles distant. [Sanchez] and five others were killed, three wounded, and seven captured. The prisoners were brought into this city to-day. Four will be shot [to-morrow] at daylight, and the rest imprisoned [or made] soldiers. [Citizens] are prohibited from leaving the [city]. Many are required to join the [National] Guard, which has received 400 men, [who] are under arms. Artillery was placed in the [streets in] advance. [Cortina] has reached Reynosa, pursued by Quiroga. Several prominent merchants, suspected of sympathy with the revolutionists, have been ordered to leave the city, among others ex-Governor Andres Trevino. Everything is in preparation for active defence.

AUSTRALASIA.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 23.—Valuable [diggings] have been discovered near the [Gulgong?] gold fields. The yield is increasing. An expedition to explore new Guinea leaves [next] week. The vine disease has appeared around Melbourne. [Parliament] will be asked to compel the University to grant degrees to ladies. [Two thousand] two hundred and seventy-one [bales] of wool have been exported to the United [States] during the month. Two vessels are now [loading]. There will be a heavy wheat [crop and] a large surplus for export to England. [The] efforts to complete the overland telegraph [have] been redoubled. [Large] quantities of salmon from imported [ova] have been discovered in Derwent River. [...]—Captain Couth has been sentenced to five years for slaving in Polynesia. Polic[e reforms] have increased. Parliamentary [business is] prevented by Government opponents. Further information regarding the Polynesian [traffic] is published by the Government. [The] Polynesian laborers murdered a portion of [the crew] of the schooner Cambria and ran the [vessel] ashore. The survivors of the Mewa massacre were [rescued] after eating three of their [number].

Telegraphic Brevities.

There was a heavy earthquake at Pana, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 5. The volcano Kilauea is [active].

—There is no truth in the report now going the rounds of the press, that Rt. Rev. Father Benoit, of Fort Wayne, has been notified of his appointment to fill the place recently made vacant in the bishopric of that diocese by the death of Bishop Luers. He will undoubtedly receive the appointment, and official notice is anticipated shortly.

—Shipments of American manufactured goods to Australia have generally resulted in a heavy loss.

—A snow storm occurred on Saturday night throughout the New England States, the severest of the season. The railroads are blockaded and mails delayed.

—Two young ladies named Mary and Kate Daley, while crossing the Ohio this evening at 7 o'clock, broke through the weakened ice within a few feet of Ludlow street, and drowned.

—Hon. J. B. Brent, one of the most distinguished members of the Maryland Bar, and ex-Attorney General of Maryland, died, yesterday, at Baltimore, at the age of 61.

—Larry Harey, of the Cincinnati detectives, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday and apprehended another of the robbers of the Adams express car on the Pan Handle road. Some jewelry and clothing were recovered. The prisoner will be taken to Cincinnati.

—The United States steamer Guerriere, arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Nice, has on board the remains of Major General Robert Anderson, which will probably be delivered to-day to General Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe.

—The schooner Antecedent, with granite for Williamsburg, N. Y., was wrecked on Easton's Neck, Long Island, in the terrible snow-storm on Saturday morning last. Wm. Nash, mate, of Westerly, R. I., was drowned, and the Captain and steward nearly perished, being an hour in the ice.

NEW YORK.

A Long List of Ringites Indicted by the Grand Jury.

The Sage of Chappaqua Celebrates His Sixty-first Birthday.

ICE GORGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Weather pleasant and quite warm during the day. The ice was plentiful and became so tightly packed in the East River during the afternoon that many persons crossed to Brooklyn afoot. The gorge gave way finally, and the ferry-boats resumed their trips. No casualties.

MR. GREELEY'S SIXTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

At the entertainment given, last evening, at the house of Alvin J. Johnson, No. 323 West Fifty-seventh street, on the occasion of the 61st birthday of the veteran editor of the *Tribune*—Horace Greeley,—one of the largest and most remarkable companies of men and women of letters that has ever been held in New York was present, representing nearly every profession, and including some of the most notable men and women in the country. All parts of the Union were represented in the assemblage. Early in the evening an elegant dinner was partaken of by a select few of Mr. Greeley's friends, including Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. George Ripley, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Professor Guyot, Professor Youmans, Professor Seely, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, F. B. Carpenter, most of these gentlemen being accompanied by their wives. There were no speeches or formality of any kind, but letters were read from George William Curtis, John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hamilton Fish, J. H. Barrett, of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, and Gerrit Smith. The press was well represented by Murat Halsted, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*; ex-Governor Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*, with Whitelaw Reed, Oliver Johnson, George Ripley, Sam. Sinclair, and others, of the *Tribune*. Each invitation card contained a fine steel engraving of Mr. Greeley, and a *fac simile* of his characteristic autograph.

ASHBURY TO THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

Commodore Ashbury, in a letter to the New York Yacht Club, raises the question whether the time-allowance system should not be rearranged, in order to give time for the necessary six months' notice to be given of intention to compete again for the American cup. He says he has no knowledge that any one contemplates such a course this year, but should he ever decide to revisit New York, he will not take an equitable sportsman-like interpretation of the Club's deed of trust, as he did last year, and then find an act of courtesy and generosity met by a series of unfair proceedings, but shall take a purely common sense construction of that document, asking no modifications or favors and giving none. His letter was quietly tabled by the Club, which subsequently agreed that as the cup is the property the Club, a suitable one be struck for medals to be given the owners of yachts instrumental in retaining it. It has also been agreed that Ashbury having charged the Club with unfair conduct, the cups deposited by him with Commodore Bennett to be sailed for by its yachts be returned.

CATHOLIC NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Notice is given that a Catholic National Temperance Convention will be held at Baltimore, Feb. 22. Arrangements will be completed with the railroad companies to bring delegates at reduced rates. Parochial societies will be entitled to send each one delegate. The Catholic Temperance Societies of the Archdiocese of New York held a Convention in this city to-day and formed a State Union, and elected three delegates at large to attend the Baltimore Convention.

AURORAL DISPLAY.

There was a brilliant aurora early this evening, mainly to the southward and southeastward, showing gorgeous crimson and green hues.

RINGITES INDICTED.

The *Times* says the indictments brought in yesterday by the Grand Jury were against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Tom Fields, J. H. Ingersoll, A. J. Garvy, E. A. Woodward, J. M. B. Davidson, A. G. Miller, H. W. Gennett, Henry H. Smith, Hugh Smith, and A. H. Cooke. Eight of these are outside the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The rumor of the indictment of the Mayor is untrue, but his case has been before the Grand Jury on several occasions, and each time postponed, after considerable argument for and against. Last week, a well-defined division was created, and fourteen of the Jurors strenuously opposed the Mayor's indictment, and yesterday, no argument being reached, the case went over till this week.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK COLLAPSE.

The *Times* says: James H. Montford, a victimized depositor in the Market Savings Bank, is the author of a report charging Van Name, President of the Bank, with stating, several days before the collapse, to a mutual friend, that it was in a critical condition, and that he had withdrawn his account; that Van Name also advised several people to withdraw their deposits, and that some fifteen persons took advantage thereof some four days before the collapse, others the day previous, and two after the bank was actually closed to the public.

RENTS.

The *World* states that rents of stores and dwellings will probably be 10 to 15 per cent lower than last year.

THE FORGER GRAY.

Captain Thomas Simpson, who went to England in November in quest of Wm. E. Gray, the noted Wall-street forger, returned on Saturday. He reports the criminal to have lived in magnificent style in London, where he was regarded as an American millionaire, and where he continued his swindling schemes with exceeding boldness under the assumed name of James Payson Morgan, obtaining as much as £5,000 on one occasion from a banker. He was once in the actual grasp of the detectives, but, by great adroitness, escaped, and since then all search has been in vain. One of his friends is in Boston, who appears to have apprised Gray of the search for him. Simpson visited Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, and finally satisfied himself that Gray was concealed in London, but further efforts were unavailing.

SEWER EXPLOSION.

An explosion of foul air occurred last night, in the main sewer in Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The covers were thrown off the man-holes, and the flames reached the height of fifty feet. No damage.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Matthew J. O'Rourke, connected with the first exposure of the ring frauds, and who was recently arrested for disorderly conduct, has commenced a suit against Lawrence Morrissey and Justice Cox, on a charge of assault and battery, in causing his arrest and imprisonment on alleged false charges, laying the damages at $10,000. Morrissey and Cox have given bail in $5,000 each.

MASTODON.

The remains of a mastodon have been exhumed in the town of Mount Hope, Orange County.

OHIO.

An Extraordinary Expedient to Raise the Wind—Obituary—Two Young Ladies Drowned—Railroad Project.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—The bookkeeper of Proctor & Gamble, Henry M. Jackson, recently discharged, resorted a few days ago to the extraordinary expedient of taking possession of the principal ledger and bill-book of the firm, and declined to return them, save upon the surrender of a note held against him and payment of $2,000. The books were finally returned on payment of $200, when it was discovered that, as the bookkeeper had previously stated, arrangements had been made to utterly destroy them in the event of trouble arising.

Hon. Hocking Hunter died this morning at his residence in Lancaster, O., from acute pharyngitis, 72 years old. Funeral from residence on Wednesday next.

The project of building a railroad from the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to Dayton, Ohio, *via* Hillsboro, is now receiving much local encouragement. Highland County has subscribed the required stock, and in Montgomery, Clinton, and Green, vigorous efforts are putting forth to raise the respective quota. Less than $200,000 of the $850,000, upon the subscription, of which the Chesapeake & Ohio conditioned the building of the road remains to be taken. If this succeeds it is intended to make it a Chicago outlet for the Chesapeake road, as well as securing a route direct to this city for the same.

Henry Shawmony, employed in a stone quarry at Massillon, Ohio, was crushed to death yesterday by a rolling stone in the path of which he happened to fall.

The Ducal Party at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The Ducal party, with the exception of Admiral Possiet, spent the day preparing correspondence for home, which was despatched by special courier, this afternoon. Admiral Possiet attended the Calvary Episcopal Church.

To-morrow the party will drive around the city.

WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee Opposed to the Early Adjournment Resolution.

The Passage of a Bill to Modify the Tariff Favored by a Majority of the Committee.

A Mormon Petition Calling for the Removal of Judge McKean.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C. Feb. 4.—Senator Morton's early adjournment resolution, which was referred by the House to the Committee of Ways and Means, does not meet with much favor in that Committee. Prominent members thereof said to-day that a majority of the members of the Committee would not consent to any adjournment until a bill to modify the tariff had been passed. Mr. Dawes, however, is not sanguine of any work being done in this direction by his Committee this session.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Reliable despatches in relation to the action of the British authorities upon the American case, are believed by the authorities here to be highly sensational. It is not believed that any open action will be taken previous to the actual consideration of the cases of each Government by the Board of Arbitration.

THE SCHENCK-CAMPBELL ELECTION CASE.

A petition will be presented in the House to-morrow signed by a number of prominent Republicans in the Third Ohio District, asking that the Schenck-Campbell contested-election case be reopened. The petition is based chiefly upon evidence relating to the Peter Schwab ballot-stuffing case. Two indictments in this case are recited in this petition, and the evidence taken to sustain them. It is claimed that the evidence which accompanied the petition shows Schenck's election by 102 majority. The question of the soldier-vote at the Dayton Asylum does not enter into the estimate. If the House grants the petition the contest will be carried on in General Schenck's name. Those in charge of the matter say that Schenck will resign the seat in case of success, and the effect will simply be to declare the seat vacant and require a new election.

TO BE REOPENED.

It has been whispered about the Capital for the last two or three days that the case of the recalcitrant witnesses, White and Ramsdell, who refused to tell where they procured the copy of the Washington Treaty, was to be reopened. These intimations were thrown out by Conkling and Carpenter, and it was supposed they were merely intended for effect. On Friday last, however, District Attorney Foster notified the counsel for the correspondents that if the latter wished to avoid arrest they had better secure proper bail, as it had been determined to commence proceedings in the Police Court here against them during the present week. Suit will be brought under an old law of Congress making it a misdemeanor to refuse to testify before a Congressional Committee. It is not the intention of the Attorney for the correspondents to make defense in the Police Court, but to take the case up to the Criminal Court, which has already foreshadowed through Judge Humphreys that the law under which the indictment is framed is unconstitutional. The case will, if need require, be carried by defendants to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if reports are true, both Conkling and Carpenter expect to be on that Bench in time to help decide the case adversely to the correspondents.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY GOVERNORSHIP.

Senator Logan and Representatives Farwell and Beveridge have called the President's attention to the whole record of Legate, nominated for Governor of Washington Territory, and asked him to withhold the commission. Surveyor General Babcock, of Kansas, brother of General Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings, is authority for the statement that Legate was the chief operator in securing Senator Caldwell's late election by the means charged by the Kansas Legislature.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have recommended the President to reappoint Comptroller Hulburd.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed D. C. Cox, of Ohio, now a member of the Civil Service Commission, as Pension Agent in Washington Territory, *vice* Collins removed.

[To the Associated Press.]

UTAH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following has been received here:

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.

To Hon. W. H. Hooper, Washington:

An assembly of over 2,000, of all classes, have just unanimously condemned Judge McKean's official course, and asked for his removal.

(Signed) THOMAS FITCH.

ILLINOIS.

Organized Movement in Peoria Against the New Temperance Law.

PEORIA Ill., Feb. 4.—Union Turner Hall was filled with a large crowd this afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the Temperance law, and the movement to incorporate a particular form of religion in the Constitution of the United States. The enthusiasm ran high, and after the passage of a number of resolutions, the meeting resolved itself into a regular society, with Chas. Feinz as President, and Theobald Pheiffer, City Treasurer, as Treasurer. The majority of the members are Germans, but in effect will be made to free it from any peculiar national aspect, and make it as general as possible. Meetings are to be held from time to time, and a strong endeavor will be made to have the Temperance law repealed. The suffrages of members by pledge are withheld from those who advocate or sympathize with the law.

A number of prominent persons are in Washington endeavoring to secure the establishment of a United States Court at this point. From a private despatch received the effort is like to be successful, and the Court much needed established.

Movement in Favor of a Bridge Across the Mississippi River at Quincy—Horse Railroad Opened.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 4.—A paper is being circulated here for signatures for a memorial to Congress, asking for a charter for a wagon and railroad bridge across the Mississippi at this point. A large number of leading citizens favor the project, and it is said two of the railroad companies having their western termini here promise to subscribe half the capital necessary. The paper will be submitted to the City Council to-morow for their official endorsement. The ice blockade and total suspension of ferriage this winter has shown the need of a bridge; and, should a charter be obtained, there is no doubt the project will be soon put through.

The new horse railroad was opened to the public yesterday. It leads through a well settled part of the city to one of the pleasantest suburbs, and promises to both popular and profitable.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The barometer will probably remain highest on Monday on the South Atlantic coast, and also in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The pressure will rise somewhat during the night, with southwest winds in Pennsylvania and New England. The low barometer in Upper Michigan will move eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley. Southwest winds, with snow, attending its advance, on Monday, to the East Atlantic coast. A rising barometer, with northwest winds and falling temperature will prevail from Lake Huron to Missouri and northward. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will continue in the South Atlantic States. Southerly winds, with threatening weather and rain, will extend from Texas eastward to Alabama.

Ice Gorge in the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—A letter from Belmont, Mo., says the ice gorge at that point is still firm, and there are no immediate prospects of its breaking up. Yesterday the steamer Nick Longworth was reported in a dangerous situation, and her freight was being taken ashore. The ice above her gave way, forced her forward, parting her lines, and, it is said, seriously damaging her, but to what extent is not known. All the other boats lie in the same position as when first frozen in. The tow-boat Kellogg attempted to break the gorge yesterday, but on the first trial run upon the ice, and could not get off. No change in this harbor to-day. Weather moderating slowly, with light snow.

A Specimen of the Men who Rule South Carolina.

Washington (Jan. 30) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

A new claimant for the seat in Congress from the Second South Carolina District has just appeared in the person of one Robert S. Tharin, of Charleston, who alleges that he is entitled to the seat as both Delarge and Bowen are ineligible. He says that Delarge is guilty of all that Bowen charges and more. In his petition, Tharin says that Bowen is guilty of murder, felony and bigamy, and that he holds a seat in the Legislature of South Carolina. He claims that Delarge perpetrated the most outrageous frauds; that he is not an American citizen, but an English subject; that during the rebellion he ran the blockade, and obtained protection as a British subject, and that he is ineligible on that account. It appears that Tharin received about 300 votes, while Delarge and Bowen received over 13,000 each.

INDIANA.

Railroad Smashup—Indiana Republicans Favor Colfax for Next President—Distribution of Sinking Fund.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—An accident occurred a short distance this side of the Junction, near Lafayette, on the I., C. & L. R. R., on Saturday evening, in which an engine, baggage, and two passenger cars were mashed, but no one was seriously injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

The friends of Vice President Colfax in this State appear to be making a concerted effort in his behalf for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

The State officers that compose the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners publish a card in which they state that the distribution will be made by the 20th of March, as the various County Treasurers may indicate.

MICHIGAN.

A Presbyterian Defection and a Serious Misunderstanding in Detroit Churches.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—After his sermon, to-day, the Rev. W. E. McLaren, of the Westminister Church, notified his congregation that he had decided to leave the Presbyterians and take part with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs to a long and noted line of Presbyterians, and the defection causes surprise. A church meeting will be held to-morrow evening to take action on his retirement.

Rev. Addison Ballard, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has some difference of opinion with his Society about society matters, and a meeting will be held to-morrow evening, when he is expected to resign.

UTAH.

The Japanese Party Snow-Bound at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 4.—Minister Delong with the Japanese Embassy arrived here this morning. They were escorted from Ogden, by a delegation of the city authorities, headed by Mayor Wells. They came on a special train through, and took quarters at the Townsend House which has been thronged ever since by friends of the Minister and the public. Much disappointment is expressed by Mr. Delong in finding it impossible to proceed East. He says this snow blockade will involve a loss of millions of dollars to the Transcontinental route, by diverting through the report of the Japanese much of the winter travel and trade to the ocean routes. The Japanese are themseles discontented by the delay; they and the Minister having started from California with the understanding that the road was open.

Interviews with Mr. Delong, this afternoon, were exceedingly gratifying. The remarks of the Minister concerning the Japanese customs, resources, condition and people being most interesting and instructive.

Brigham Young sent an invitation to the Embassy to call upon him, but it is understood that Japanese etiquette will require Brigham to call on them, if courtesies are to be exchanged.

C. Walcott Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, accompanies the party.

A number of personal friends of Mr. Delong, principally Californians and Nevadians, are arranging for a testimonial dinner.

PACIFIC COAST.

Two More Mail Robberies Committed by the Apaches—Two Persons Killed and One Wounded—Verdict of Not Guilty in the Camp Grant Massacre Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—A despatch from Camp Bowie, Arizona, received at San Diego, says two more mails have been captured near Tucson by the Apaches. A. J. Rice and John Pelby, passengers; and Thomas Donovan, mail rider, were killed. John Bedford, mail rider, was wounded.

General Crook designated the 15th instant as the day after which all Apaches found off the reservations, are to be treated as hostile enemies, and has sent runners to inform all tribes to that effect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The testimony taken on the trial of the hundred Mexicans, Papagoes, Penias, and seven Americans, for the massacre of the Apaches, at Camp Grant, Arizona, published in the *Alta*, is very voluminous. It was clearly proven that the Apaches stole stock from the Mexicans near Tucson, were pursued and trailed directly to their camp, five miles from Camp Grant. One of the Indians was killed while riding one of the stolen horses. The Indians fired the first shot at the pursuing party. The jury, after nineteen minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty as to all the defendants.

Aurora Borealis.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—A magnificent auroral display was witnessed here this evening, the southern heavens being for several hours of a blood-red hue.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—There was an exceedingly brilliant display of Aurora Borealis here and down East this evening.

Embezzling Bank Officers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—Mantone Hoard, late Cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, has been arrested on charges preferred by Bank Examiner Migatt of embezzling $300,000 of the funds of the bank, and is held in the sum of $75,000 for examination on the 8th inst. Robert A. Pearson, late teller in the bank, is held on the sum of $25,000 to answer the charges of aiding and abetting the frauds of the Cashier.

Coming Back.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—W. H. Bedager, or Bolander, lately a freight agent in Chicago, was arrested here last night and taken to Chicago this evening, by an officer from that city. Some irregularities in his accounts are stated to be the cause of his arrest.

A Nice Little Pool in Canadian Copper Stock.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

There are some queer experiences among the brokers during the time of speculative excitement. John Leighton, who figured in State street as an active operator, a few years ago, outwitted some of the sharpest, who used to undertake to upset him. Upon one occasion there was a nice little pool in Canadian copper stock started, and the ring congratulated themselves that John's finger wouldn't be in *that* pie; he hadn't been buying any! Oh no!

Brisk, the managing broker, knew every share and every man that held it, except a few thousand shares to C. A. Payne, some countryman, Brisk thought, for he couldn't find his name in the Boston Directory, no one in the transfer office knew him, and no one on the street ever heard of such a man.

Well, the ring "went in;" a nice little operation. Brisk kept watch of the books of the company, bid up the stock, made a nice corner, and was having everything his own way. "Old Payne" apparently hadn't heard the news, and never would, so Brisk thought, for his six or eight thousand shares remained untransferred.

Brisk had any number of seller contracts of from one to five hundred shares, that had got to be fulfilled to him during the week. He went into the Board, bid and "jumped" his stock, but brought in no new buyers. Going out of the Board he was asked by a broker who had sold him one of his earliest lots, how he would have it transferred.

"Transfer it to me," said Brisk, so he said afterward to some one or two others, and was surprised to find it regularly placed.

Inquiries revealed that all this stock came from Charles A. Payne. Who the deuce *was* Payne? Nobody knew; but batch after batch of Payne's stock was transferred by broker after broker with Payne's powers of attorney.

Brisk was gravelled. He wished Payne had kept at home, and hadn't read the papers.

In this mood he sauntered in John Leighton's office one day after business hours, and sat down before the bright coal fire in the front office, where the clerks were posting up the day's business, while John himself was busy in his private room.

Brisk seated himself, and waited for Leighton to come out.

"Boy, hand me that newspaper," said he to a lad in attendance.

The boy, a little, pale fellow of a dozen years or so, who did John's running from office to office, passed him the sheet.

"Why, you look thin, my little fellow," said Brisk, patting him on the head; "are you well?"

"O, yes, sir; never sick a bit."

"Got any brothers and sisters?"

"Yes, sir, got five."

"You don't say so," said Brisk; "and what's your name, my lad?"

"Charles A. Payne," said the boy in his shrill, piping voice.

"What!"

"Charles A. Payne," said the boy again, louder; "the last name is spelled with a y."

"Yes, curse it," said Brisk, "I know it is," as he caught sight of Leighton's bookkeeper bursting with suppressed laughter, behind a big ledger, and he left the office like a rocket, and was off up the street to his own, having learned another lesson in the *finesse* of stock operating.

A Sad Story.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* recently gave an account of the disappearance of a young girl from Meriden, who was supposed to have been enticed away by a married man in Hartford. The *Republican* now announces her return, and says: "The blow was so severe that it hastened the death of the mother, and the father has become a raving maniac, crying constantly for his daughter. With her aid friends found her only a few miles from Hartford, last Friday. She was immediately taken to her father, but he could not be made to recognize her. The story she tells of the treatment she received is heartrending, but cannot be repeated. All that can be said is that if she objected in the slightest degree to any demand her fiendish companion made, he would threaten her until she feared he would kill her, and her person bears the marks of his blows. For fear she would expose him he never left her more than a few minutes at a time, and then he would lock her door. He compelled her to say to the people where they boarded that she was his wife. While locked in her room during her seducer's absence for a few minutes on Thursday, she saw the lady with whom she boarded near her window. She immediately wrote a line or two requesting her to come to her door, and then dropped it out of the window. By this means she was assisted to escape.

The Recovery of the Prince of Wales—The Thanksgiving Prayer.

From the London News, Jan. 23.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Royal command, to be used at morning and evening service in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed to-morrow:

Almighty and ever-living God, Maker of mankind, who dost correct those whom Thou dost love, and in the midst of judgment dost remember mercy, we thank Thee for Thy great goodness in preserving the life of Thy servant, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, lately visited by grievous sickness.

Oh, Thou who hearest prayer, we have turned to Thee in our distress as one united family. We thank Thee that, in answer to the supplications of this people, Thou hast blessed the skill and watchful care with which Thy servant was tended in his weakness, and that Thou hast thus spared Victoria, our Queen, the Princess of Wales and her young children, and all the Royal Family, and this whole nation, from the calamity which for many anxious days was dreaded. Speedily restore Thy servant, we beseech Thee, to perfect bodily health and strength: let his soul be washed from all spot of sin in the precious blood of Christ, and give him more and more of the aid of Thy Holy Spirit. Enable him to serve Thee faithfully in the high station to which Thou hast called him, so that, in his person, in his family, and in all his public duties, he may for years to come be a help and a blessing to many. Teach him and all of us ever to remember how uncertain our life is, and how great are the issues that hang on the rightful use of it, so that both he and we may daily show forth our thankfulness for Thy late mercies by Christian lives. Grant him, we beseech Thee, to dwell for many years amidst a prosperous, loyal, and contented people; and when at last death comes, take him safely to Thy glorious presence, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

How the Piutes Live.

From the Virginia City Enterprise.

One would naturally suppose the situation at present with the Piutes encamped on the hills surrounding the city to be rather rough, yet we hear of no sickness of any kind among them, nor any complaint about anything. They come into town—men and women, great and small—as regularly as usual; look as sleek as ever, and are just as jolly as in mid-summer. As there is not a stick of wood of any kind on the hills where they are camped, or not even a sagebrush as large as a man's finger, it is wonderful how they manage to keep from freezing to death during the heavy, driving snow storms. The bits of boards and small sticks which the squaws are able to find about town scarce suffice to cook their meat, and is so scanty and so precious that they dare not venture upon the extravagance of burning it for the purpose of keeping themselves warm. In order to keep warm they must huddle in heaps in their brush huts—old and young, great and small, piling up together irrespective of condition. By going to the distance of 20 or 30 miles from the city, they might find camping places where they could obtain an abundance of wood, but they would find their means of subsistence most precarious; in fact, did they depend entirely on game, all would starve to death. Here they are able to find plenty of good, strong food, and having that, they appear to defy the inclemency of the season. One stormy night passed in even the best of their sage-brush huts—a structure resembling a muskrat house—would probably be the death of any white family that might risk the trial; yet the Piutes laugh at the storm, and in the midst of the whirling cloud of snow, cry "Ha! ha!"

A Pickpocket's Diary.

From the Boston Transcript.

The arrest of Edward Lyman and Kate Moran, two notorious operators upon the pockets of the public, has furnished some information upon the extent of the "business" which may be of interest to the newspaper-reader. In the pocket of Lyman was found a diary which, though not giving a detailed statement of his or his companion's doings, contained a well-kept cash account, the items of receipts (takings?) affording an exhibit that may well set the unwary to thinking and the representatives of the people to devising means for the suppression of this growing evil. The record begins Jan. 1, 1871, and appears to have been kept daily through the year. Scarcely a day passed, it seems, that Lyman or his pretty pal did not make at least one haul. The amounts vary from $9 to $175 a day, and from $250 to $700 a month. No mention is made, we are sorry to say, of the names, number, or condition of the victims, and the reasonable inference is that only the addresses of those who have lost the larger sums have ever or will ever see the light in this connection.

The "cash paid" side of the account, if "honestly" kept, showed that the firm lived within their means, and not meanly, either; their expenses varying, according to circumstances of situation or travel, from $250 to $350 per month. As little cash was found upon their persons, the probability is that somewhere in their "circuit," as the judges say, they keep a deposit to meet contingencies.

One Baby Killed by Another.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

A tragedy occured in the family of H. P. Clark, a compositor, on Sunday afternoon, at his dwelling on Fourteenth street. Mrs. Clark was busily engaged in attending to her domestic affairs, and had called in Mary Russell, a little girl, to take care of her little boy, a baby 9 months old. A 3-year-old son of Mr. Clark was playing with his brother and the little girl, and was amusing himself by throwing small blocks and other missiles from the corner of the room in which they were playing to the other. While he was thus engaged he grasped a small piece of slate, and without being precise in his aim hurled it in playful glee. It struck the baby, which the little girl had in her arms, on the right side of the head, and inflicted a deep gash. At first it was not apprehended that there was anything dangerous in the wound, but Dr. Hutchinson, who was immediately thereafter called, said that the skull had been fractured, and that the child could not live. After passing the night in an unconscious state, the little sufferer expired.

—From information received from officials of the Great Western Railway Company, there is little doubt about the building of the proposed bridge across the Niagara River at Tonawanda. According to the surveys made, the bridge will cross from Asa Ransom's residence, on Grand Island, touching the foot of Tonawanda Island, and thence into the village.

MARRIED.

ADDISON—BARROWS—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872, at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, by the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, assisted by the Rev. Cannon Knowles, Walter G. Addison, of this city, and Ella M., eldest daughter of Dr. A. A. Barrows, of Clinton, N. Y., and niece of D. F. Groves, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

MOLONEY—On Saturday noon of childbirth, Jane, wife of Thomas H. Moloney, and daughter of Edmund Carroll.

Funeral from her late residence, Milwaukee avenue near North avenue, Monday a. m. at 11 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEPPARD—On Sunday morning Feb. 4, at his late residence 257 West Madison street, Robert Sheppard, after a lingering illness in the 65th year of his age. Notice of funeral will be in evening papers.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 354 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance desired. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Chicago Medical Society.

There will be a meeting THIS EVENING, at the residence of Dr. T. D. Fitch, No. 296 West Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE IMPROVED

REAL ESTATE.

We will sell all or part of that very desirable property situated on the southwest corner of West Washington and Carpenter-sts., with one or both four story brick buildings thereon, well arranged for either hotel or dwelling purposes. To parties desiring a good paying investment, we can safely say this is an unusual great bargain. Apply to DREW & NEWBERRY, 163 West Washington-st., or 387 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUME STANDS.

A full line Druggists' Sundries at low prices.

BLISS & TORREY, 15 Market-st.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

Of London and Edinburgh, G. B.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,

NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK.

THIS COMPANY HAS PAID

$2,096,087.91

(Nearly the entire amount) of its Chicago losses, which has been promptly met from ready means at hand, without borrowing, or selling a single dollar of its permanent investments, or disturbing in any way its

$1,300,000

of assets deposited in this country for the better security of its policy-holders.

It now enters upon the new year 1872, after allowing for all its outstanding losses at Chicago and elsewhere, with its

Capital intact of	$10,000,000
Fire Reserve and Fire Surplus	2,800,000
Life and Annuity Assets, a separate and distinct department, for which the Fire is not liable	11,000,000
Total	$23,800,000

Agencies in all the principal cities in the United States. Per order Board of Directors.

Jan. 22, 1872.

WILLIAM CONNER, CHARLES E. WHITE, SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents for Chicago, Ill.

R. J. SMITH, Supt. of Agencies for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan

Offices 213 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

GROCERIES.

STANTON & CO.

SELL

GOOD GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES.

We have just completed the entire revision of our Price List, basing our figures on our REDUCED EXPENSES. We offer a stock unsurpassed for VARIETY or QUALITY, at prices VERY MUCH UNDER what we sold for BEFORE THE FIRE. We invite comparison and challenge competition.

For GOOD GOODS at Low Prices go to

STANTON & CO.,

INDIANA-AV. & TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas F. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati).
Henry Alsop,	Alsop & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

BANKER,

Will open a BRANCH OFFICE at

25 CANAL-ST.,

Between Washington and Randolph, February 5, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Highest Prices!

PAID FOR

Republic Ins. Co.'s

Certificates, 4, 8, and 12 months

COOK COUNTY ORDERS,

AND

JURORS' CERTIFICATES.

A. C. GREENEBAUM, Local Stock Broker, 48 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

$30,000 TO LOAN

At 9 per cent interest, for a term of years, on Burnt District property. Apply to

C. R. FIELD & CO.,

418 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders.

Contractors and builders will consult their interests by examining the merits of the SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE FLOORING. I claim that a ONE-INCH FLOOR of this lumber is equal in strength and durability to any two-inch white pine floor that can be used, and at the same time making a handsomer and better floor in every respect.

RICHARD SCHULENBURG, Corner Main and Coldgne-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

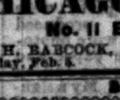
To Owners of Property in the Burnt District.

I have orders for the purchase of desirable property in the Burnt District.

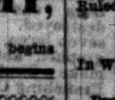
Parties desiring to sell for CASH will do well to call on W. J. ONAHAN,

Real Estate, Loan and Collection Agency, 58 Central Union Block, N. W. cor. Madison and Market-sts.

SINGING BIRDS.



BIRDS.



The finest assortment of imported singing birds, parrots, mocking birds, pigeons, chickens, rabbits, and all kinds of animals are for sale at 254 East Randolph-st., corner of Market.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal. Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

931 WABASH-AV., 88 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., } CHICAGO, Ill.

Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are in receipt of latest styles of Japanese Silks, 75 cts. and up; all the new Spring Shades in Irish Poplins; Handsome French, English, and American Prints; Printed Percales; Full Lines of Foreign White Goods; Novelties in Piques; New Assortments in Hamburg and Scotch Embroideries, Trimmings, Frillings, and Sets, which they will open on MONDAY, Feb 5, at extremely attractive prices.

State & Twentieth-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George S. Bowen and Almerin H. Winslow are alone authorized to receipt for debts owing to said firm, and to sign in liquidation. All liabilities of said firm are assumed by James H. Bowen, George S. Bowen, Chauncey T. Bowen, and Almerin H. Winslow.

Dated at Chicago, Jan. 10, 1872.

GEORGE S. BOWEN,
ALMERIN H. WINSLOW,
WILLIAM VAN SLYCK,
FREDERICK A. HUNT,
JAMES F. HUNT,
EDWARD BARBOUR,
JAMES H. BOWEN,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, } Special.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement. The books, notes, and accounts will be found at the office of Richards, Shaw & Winslow, No. 124 Michigan av.

J. RICHARDS,
F. CRUMBAUGH,
T. A. SHAW.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fitch, Williams & Co., was dissolved on the first instant, by limitation. Either of the undersigned are authorized to sign the firm name in the settlement of the business.

W. H. FITCH,
N. O. WILLIAMS,
ED. OLMSTEAD.

Jan. 16, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

This is to certify that Chauncey T. Bowen, George W. Shaw, William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, have formed a limited partnership in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois, and that, *First*, The name or firm under which the partnership is to be conducted is RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, *Second*, The general nature of the business to be transacted is the purchase and sale of dry goods at wholesale. *Third*, Chauncey T. Bowen and George W. Shaw are the special partners thereto, and William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, are the general partners therein; that the place of residence of said George W. Shaw is the city of Dayton, in the State of Ohio; that the place of residence of said Chauncey T. Bowen, William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, is the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. *Fourth*, The said Chauncey T. Bowen has contributed to the capital stock of said partnership the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the said George W. Shaw has contributed thereto the sum of fifty thousand dollars. *Fifth*, The period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. 1872, and the period at which it is to terminate is the thirty-first day of January, 1875. *Sixth*, The principal place of business of said partnership is the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto signed their names this first day of February, A. D. 1872.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. FITCH,
JONATHAN RICHARDS,
THEODORE A. SHAW,
ALMERIN H. WINSLOW,
GEORGE W. SHAW,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, city of Chicago, ss.

I, Edward W. Russell, a Notary Public in and for said city, do hereby certify that on this day personally came before me, Chauncey T. Bowen, George W. Shaw, William H. Fitch, Jonathan Richards, Theodore A. Shaw, and Almerin H. Winslow, to me known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged the said instrument, by them signed, to be their act and deed, and that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal, this third day of February, A. D. 1872.

[SEAL.] (Signed) EDWARD W. RUSSELL, Notary Public.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Hamlin, Hale & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

F. N. HAMLIN,
R. W. HALE.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of Importing, Jobbing, and Retailing Dry Goods, under the firm name of Hamlin, Hale & Co.

F. N. HAMLIN, C. B. HUBBELL, Jr.,
R. W. HALE, E. B. SMITH.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between George Iredale and Joseph W. Stott is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE IREDALE, J. W. STOTT.

Evanston, Feb. 1, 1872.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

BLISS & SNOW

OFFER

CASH BOOKS,

With Printed Headings.

Medium and Demy LEDGERS and JOURNALS,

Ruled with unit columns. A large assortment of FINE MEMORANDUMS.

ENVELOPES!

In White, Rose Tint, Amber, Canary, Melon, Cora Buff, Blue, Green, and Manilla of all sizes and qualities.

Drug and Pay Envelopes, Copying Books, Copying Presses and stands, French Violet Copying Ink (pints and quarts), Initial Note and Envelopes, Leather Traveling Bags, Tourist Cases, and a full line of Blank Books and Fancy Stationery. Also Blank Book Manufactory and Commercial Printing.

BLISS & SNOW, 86 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

North Missouri

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

OF

MACON, MISSOURI.

Capital,	$500,000.00
Surplus,	145,417.91
Total Assets,	$645,417.91

The promptness with which this Company paid its Chicago and other losses during the last year, attests its ability to meet at once all claims, and has arrested the attention and commanded the admiration of

Every Thoughtful Business Man.

Pre-eminent good management, and a ready control of its investments, are the prominent characteristics of the

NORTH MISSOURI.

GRAIN, PORK, MERCHANDISE OF ALL CLASSES, BUSINESS and DWELLING HOUSES insured at reasonable rates. Abstract of the Annual Statement made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, December 31, 1871.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank		$26,839.91
*Cash in hands of agents	46,301.92	$73,141.83
Bonds (market value)		37,970.00
Loans on deeds of trust		135,175.07
Call loans		25,033.00
Interest due and accrued		3,166.73
Bills receivable (secured)		58,805.00
Real estate, (company's building, etc)		26,000.00
Due from other companies for re-insurance on losses paid		2,000.00
Office furniture, etc		4,125.00
Stock notes (secured)		300,000.00
		$645,417.91

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$15,511.89	
All other claims	2,099.93	
		$17,611.72
Surplus as regards policy holders		$627,806.19

*Nearly all, however, has since been paid, and is now in the hands of the company.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, President.

A. LARRABEE, Secretary.

H. S. TIFFANY & CO., Agts,

111 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

Claims against Insolvent Companies collected.

Mercantile Collections made.

Bankruptcy Proceedings instituted.

Real Estate Titles examined and perfected.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Att'ys, 23 W. Madison-st.

German of Cleveland.

Policies and claims in this Company wanted for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Cleveland Ins. Co.

A few adjusted claims against the above Company bought at CITIZENS' BANK, 167 West Madison-st.

State Insurance Company.

This Company has passed into bankruptcy. We will prove up claims or purchase policies.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.

We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. This is the cheapest Coal in the market, either for family use or steam purposes.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 118 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT.

A LARGE

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

IN THIS CITY,

To Rent, and Furniture for sale, or a Partner Wanted.

An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT.

A four-story and basement Brick Store, 25x75, on Adams-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Apply in the wooden building in the rear.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To Shippers on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

On and after Feb. 5, Freight will be received for shipment at depot, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts.

IN FREIGHT will be delivered at the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts., as heretofore.

CHAS. GREENWOOD, G. F. Agent.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,

(Established in 1840.)

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.

812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

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METHODISM.

Dedication of a New Church on Michigan Avenue.

Description of the New Edifice—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Fowler.

Another church has been added to the long list of Methodist churches in this city. The new edifice stands at the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-third street. It was dedicated yesterday with appropriate exercises. A brief allusion to it was made in our building article yesterday morning. The interior of the building, which is of wood, although plain and unpretending, is extremely neat and tasteful. The style of architecture inclines toward the Gothic, without being decided in any direction. The front is ornamented with buttresses, which run up a short distance above the roof, ending in graceful turrets. The size upon the ground is 57x102. Entering from the street, the visitor finds himself in a large vestibule, opening before him into the lecture-room. On the right and left are the stairways, by which the main auditorium of the church is reached. This is a handsome room, the full size of the church, the depth of the vestibule excepted, and forty feet in height. Light is admitted through seventeen stained windows, of rich color and elegant design, from the establishment of the Misch Brothers. At the west end, next the street, is a gallery, which will, in due time, be extended on three sides of the auditorium. The central window behind the gallery is a handsome specimen of the decorative art, the coloring being beautiful, and the allegorical designs, tastefully executed. The windows at the sides are ornamented with symbolical figures, in succession as follows: A font, cross, table of the law, Bible, cross, crown, crown of thorns, hour-glass, anchor, bunch of grapes, ship, wheat, wine-cup, lamb, and the monogram I. H. S. neatly finished.

The first floor contains, besides the lecture-rooms, various class-rooms, study, and library, and supper-room for use at festivals, and on similar occasions. The lecture-room has the width of the church, and is nearly square. The height is 18 feet, the ceiling being supported by nine graceful iron columns. The ceiling and walls are tastefully frescoed, the work having been done by Mr. S. W. Swift. The reading-desk is at the east, and opposite the entrance. The side-walls are finished in panels, each panel being ornamented with a handsome painting, those on the north wall intended to symbolize the old dispensation, those on the south wall, the new. At the right of the desk is a picture of Moses looking from the mount, after receiving the tables of the law, out over the Promised Land, which he was only permitted to see. At the left is a representation of the Annunciation of the Messiah to the Shepherd on the Plains of Judea. Over the first of these pictures are the words, "The law came by Moses," and over second, "But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." These pictures are the work of Mr. Wm. Gunning, and deserve considerable praise as genuine works of art. The remaining ornaments of the paneling are by Mr. Swift, and also show skill and taste. They include representations of "Moses smiting the rock," a "View of the Sea of Galilee, from the ruins of Capernaum;" "Crossing the Jordan," "Christ blessing little children," and a fountain. The lecture room is lighted by twelve windows, with diminished Gothic arches, set with handsome stained glass. The arrangements for heating are perfect and complete. The seating accommodations are also ample, as the room will for the present have to be used for congregational purposes.

The Society which is to occupy the new edifice is from very small beginnings. It commenced several years ago as a mission, and has steadily increased in strength until it has at present a regular congregation of about 400, and not far from 200 communicants. For the last two years the church has been self-supporting. Three years ago the expenses for the entire twelve months were about $2,000, last year $1,500; this year they have again reached the figures first named. The first pastor was Mr. Hooper Crews. The present incumbent, who has filled the pulpit two years, is Mr. R. D. Shephard, a young gentleman of much promise, with whom the congregation are well pleased.

The dedicatory services took place yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room, a large congregation being in attendance, in spite of a violent snow-storm raging at the time. The singing was under the management of Mr. Charles Smith, and was creditable to amateurs. Miss Walters was the organist, the vocal score being rendered by Misses Swift and Johnson and Messrs. Smith, Hitchcock, Jones, Lot, and Woods. The services were introduced by the singing of one or two simple but beautiful selected pieces by the choir. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, followed with an appropriate prayer. The scripture selection was from the Tenth Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews, commencing with the nineteenth verse—"Having the boldness," &c. The choir sang an anthem—"Blessed is the Lord." The hymn preceding the sermon was the 970th, from the selection in common use in the Methodist Church, beginning:

"The perfect world by Adam trod
Was the first temple built by God;
His fiat laid the corner-stone,
He spoke, and lo! the work was done."

The hymn was sung by the congregation standing.

The dedicatory sermon was by Dr. Fowler, of the Centenary Church. His text was John, 35th chapter, and 3d verse: "He that believeth in the Son hath everlasting life." The sermon commenced as follows: "I am this afternoon especially anxious that the word be accompanied by the power of God. It is in the condition of things, that the objects of faith must be invisible, and especially to believe the power of God's Holy Spirit to enforce truth. To believe, in a certain sense, is to know. To believe this means that the object of our faith shall be so far faith as we apprehend it by faith, invisible, and yet, in spite of this timely necessity, or condition of things, we are wont to make the invisibility of Christ, and of his Kingdom, a stone of offense. We read in the Word of God that the 'Kingdom of Heaven cometh not by observation,' and yet we are offended because we cannot see—because it does not come by observation. If we could open at the end of one of these streets, as we open our parks, the veritable heavens to be entered by a physical march, or by the pilgrimage of our bodies, there would be no numbering the multitude that would throng into them. I think I am safe in saying that if a small per cent of the statements in God's Word concerning his spiritual and eternal Kingdom were true concerning a material, tangible, and physical kingdom to be entered as intimated, there is not one in this house whose back to-day would be towards Mount Zion."

From this the speaker passed successively to the suggestions of his text, which he elaborated eloquently, and closed at last with appropriate words of compliment for, and faith and hope in the Church which the assembly had met to dedicate to the service of God. A voluntary by the choir, followed the sermon. A statement of the condition of the Church was read, from which it appeared that the amount already expended on the new building was $14,000. Three or four thousand dollars would be needed to complete the main auditorium and the exterior. Seven thousand dollars of this aggregate amount had been raised at a recent meeting.

An appeal was then made to the congregation, and nearly the entire amount needed for the completion of the work was given or promised.

The nine Trustees were called forward, and the Church was formally dedicated in the manner prescribed by the "Discipline," and the assembly dispersed.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports Showing the Good Work Accomplished by the Organization—List of Donations Received—A Continuance of these Favors Solicited.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Christian Union was held in the parlor of the First Congregational Church on Thursday last, Mrs. Moses Smith presiding.

Reports from the different departments were read, showing in some of them marked success and improvement. Mrs. Chester Warner, of the Industrial School Committee, reported that the School, near the Harrison Street Barracks, has 160 scholars, representing 110 families, of all nationalities. The North Side school is crowded, and the South Side one has opened well. In these schools reading, sewing, singing, and habits of order are taught, besides much moral and religious instruction given.

Mrs. J. M. Van Osdell, Chairman of the Visiting Committee, reported having distributed, during the past month, 650 different articles, made many visits, carrying relief into many a suffering household, and comfort to sad and weary hearts. The sewing rooms are training a number of girls to be better seamstresses, faithful to keep a promise in regard to time in the completion of work, the work itself is better done than at first, and ladies are specially invited to send plenty of material to keep those needles running during the remainder of the winter. The rooms are on the corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, and the prices as low as they can possibly be made.

Mrs. George L. Scott, Corresponding Secretary, read several very interesting letters from different States, some speaking of boxes sent, or to be sent, to the Union, and all expressing a desire to co-operate with a society which is doing just that work.

Mrs. Denison Groves, of the Employment Committee, reported 157 women and girls provided with places for the month of January.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the gentlemen of the Relief and Aid Society; to the Young Men's Christian Association; to all private individuals who have assisted the Society; to the dispensers of the Stewart Fund, and finally, to all, either in town, village or country who have aided in this great work; and the continuance of their kindness and favors is solicited.

The following donations have been received for the month of January: 1 trunk from Liverpool; 1 box from Y. M. A.; 2 boxes from Rockford; 1 box from Princeton; 1 box from Bloomington; 1 box from Jacksonville; 1 box from Aurora; 1 box from Naperville; 1 barrel from New Bedford; 1 barrel from Moline; 1 box from Carlinville of bedding; 3 boxes and 3 barrels from Y. M. A.; $1 from Rocky Mountains, Anonymous; $10 from Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Wilmington, Del.; $5 from Mrs. Jerome Beecher; $27.70 from Presbyterian Church Belvidere, through Mrs. Moses Smith; $46 in membership fees.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish Literary Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to make final preparations for the banquet and ball on the evening of March 18. There was a large attendance of members. Several Committees reported progress and new Sub-Committees on Floor, Reception and Invitation were appointed. The Banquet will be held in Martine's Hall on Ada street, between Madison and Washington streets. Wright will furnish the supper in his best style. The entertainment will be on a first-class scale and nothing will be left undone to render it in every way successful. The sale of tickets will commence to-morrow.

The Noble Street Presbyterian Church.

The congregation and friends of the Noble Street Holland Presbyterian Church, having heard that their pastor, Rev. S. Vanerden, contemplated leaving them, prepared a testimonial, which was read at morning service yesterday, certifying in the strongest terms their affection toward him as their pastor and their appreciation of him as a minister of Christ and a benefactor of the poor, with the earnest request that he would remain with them. The above was accompanied by a sub-

health, at present somewhat precarious, shall permit.

Miscellaneous.

The alarm from Box No. 37 at 2:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a frame outhouse in rear of No. 278 Fourth avenue. The place is owned and occupied by Isaac Snower. Damage, $75. Cause of fire unknown.

—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest on the remains of Herman Meko, who died suddenly on Saturday evening at his residence, No. 297 Twenty-first street. The jury, according to the medical testimony, rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. Deceased was about 50 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court.

FAILED TO AGREE.

In the case of Jeremiah Mahonay against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, already noticed, the jury failed to agree.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by James Steele and another against the city in which damages are laid at $50,000.

ALLEGED REAL ESTATE FRAUD.

A bill was filed by Josiah S. Wolfe against Thomas Lewis and others for an injunction to restrain defendants from conveying part of Lot 1, Armstrong's subdivision of the north 3 acres of Block 33, Canal Trustees subdivision of Section 33, Township 40 north, Range 14. It is charged that defendants, by false representations, induced complainant to exchange the land in question for certain property in Michigan, and having discovered the fraud now seeks to set aside the transfer.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Elizabeth Griffin against Edward Powell and Patrick Hennessy, in which damages are laid at $5,000, to recover for an alleged wrongful seizure and removal of certain personal property in the house No. 310 Halsted street.

A NEWSPAPER COMPANY VICTIMIZED.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by the Chicago *Evening Mail* Company against Alf. L. Pennstone, in which damages are laid at $750. It is alleged that while the defendant was acting as Secretary and bookkeeper of the *Mail* Company he collected debts due the Company to the amount aforesaid, and fraudulently converted the same to his own use. A *capias* was sued out.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry J. Harnel against Charles Schultz, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Dexter N. Knight against William L. Rogers, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

Superior Court.

FEBRUARY TERM.

The February term of this Court commences this morning.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by the West River National Bank of Jamaica, Vermont, against James Launder, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

REAL ESTATE.

In the case of Benjamin F. Quimby against William Linton and others, bill and cross-bill, a decree was entered setting aside a Sheriff's deed to complainant of Lot 15, Block 12, South Branch Addition, and confirming complainant's title to Lots 12, 14 and 15 same block.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Nathan Mears and others, against Joseph H. Chamberlain, John J. Chamberlain and Clinton C. Campbell, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

DIVORCE.

Catharine McMahon v. Thomas McMahon. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married June 10, 1851.

Anna H. Ballard v. John H. Ballard. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion. Married November 13, 1855.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Bills Allowed and Disallowed—Police Report for the Month of January.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. Trustees Barney and Vander Belt were absent.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: A. D. Titsworth, $342.50; Allen & Mackey, $25.47; Thomas Gaughan, $73; Thomas Culver, $30; Patrick J. Geary, $20; Wadner, Chasnley & Co., $29.08; Police for December, $507; Police for January, $415; Daniel Healey, $150; seven pay rolls on improvements, $298.26. Total, $1,893.29. Ten bills were presented and referred, amounting to $738.62.

SETTLEMENTS.

The Clerk was directed to issue warrants to the following persons: Chas. Creighton, cash, $372.18; to the same, payable Oct. 20, 1872, $1,827.26; to John McCaffrey, payable Nov. 1, 1872, $2,063.93; and to James H. Ely, payable Oct. 1, 1872, $859.02.

DALTON BRIDGE.

The Committee on Streets were instructed to employ a competent engineer to prepare plan and estimate for a drawbridge over the Calumet River, in place of the one known as Dalton bridge.

POLICE REPORT.

Captain Binford reported six arrests in January—for drunkenness, 2; breaking peace, 1; depositing garbage, 2; resisting officer, 1; of whom four were residents of Chicago, and two of Hyde Park. Amount of fines assessed, $159. Two cases of small-pox had occurred, one of which proved fatal. The usual yellow cards were posted, and it is hoped the contagion has not spread.

FORTY-THIRD STREET.

Some nine months ago permission was granted to the property-owners to improve Forty-third street at their own expense, in order to reach the boulevard from the stock-yards, in accordance with their petition. Now come up bills from Tucker & Sherman and D. Ross, amounting to some $400, for the work that was done. The Trustees failed to see the propriety.

TOWN-TAX LEVY.

Mr. Waldron introduced a proposition to rescind the ordinance levying $70,000, and to adopt one to levy $60,000 as town tax for 1871. It was referred to the Committee on Finance to prepare detailed estimates for action at the next meeting.

A proposal was also made to dispense with police service, as a matter of economy, but it was considered impossible.

The Board adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 17.

Heat.

Those of our readers who were unable to attend the elegant lectures of Prof. Richards, last Monday and Tuesday evenings, will learn with pleasure that he will give his lecture "About the Poles," with wonderful electrical experiments, Monday evening, and "The Invisible Titan—Heat—on Tuesday evening, at the First Baptist Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Melancholy Break-Down.—There are lively break-downs that make an audience laugh, and there are sad and sorrowful break-downs that make the kind-hearted grieve. To the latter class belongs the enervation of body and mind, which is usually called "general debility," or "nervous weakness," and which, when neglected, too often terminates in atrophy and death. A wholesome, medicated stimulant, is the one thing needed in cases of this description, and science and experience unite in pointing to PLANTATION BITTERS as the true specific. The fact that it combines the properties of an invigorant, with those of a regulator and alterative, in exactly the proportions necessary to produce a radical change in the tone of the system, and the action of the digestive and secretive organs, is an unanswerable argument in its favor as a general restorative.

Think of it, that a Cough or Cold neglected, may lead to serious consequences: in the early stage of throat and lung diseases, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam is an invaluable remedy, can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child. Is safe and reliable. Price 25 cents, and in large bottles at 50 and 75 cents. Try it.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co, New York.

Legions Attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Eugenie Defends Herself and Her Husband.

The Empress Eugenie has addressed a letter to a friend in Switzerland, from which these extracts are taken:

I have challenged public attention so often of late by the letters from me which have been published, it seems to me the public must be tired of seeing them. Moreover, I confess to you there are accusations against which I have extreme repugnance to raise my voice, and the light which will one day be thrown on the subject will exhibit the sole sentiment which could have connected me with the 4th of September. Defection had made it impossible for me to defend myself, and being unable to conquer I refused to divide when the enemy might at any moment enter through the breach our intestine dissensions opened to it. I obeyed a feeling of personal unselfishness by leaving to others the honors of the defence the instant 'twas proved to me that I was alone and unable to negotiate peace. This must be known, and, if it is not, I neither can nor wish to tell it. Of all my sufferings, none has been more painful than to see that, after such a career as the Emperor's, public opinion has been so widely led astray as to require—not political or strategic explanation, which I could have understood, from Sedan, but—a detailed narrative of the Emperor's personal conduct! What can be credited after such wildness? I have an absolute confidence in the power of truth. The sole motive of the Emperor and of me has been the grandeur and prosperity of France. We may have made mistakes, but neither fear nor ambition ever entered our hearts one single instant. I cannot now say disgust has never entered there; therefore, I will not defend myself, and cannot bring myself to pass through this additional calumny. EUGENIE.

An Ingenious Instrument.

Droz, a mechanic of Geneva, produced a clock which excelled all others in ingenuity. On it were seated a negro, a shepherd, and a dog. When the clock struck, the shepherd played 6 tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. This wonderful machine was exhibited to the King of Spain, who was greatly delighted with it.

"The gentleness of my dog," said Droz, "is his least merit. If your Majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the Shepherd's basket you will admire the animal's fidelity."

The King took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand, barking so loud that the King's dog, which was in the room, began to bark also. At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they departed. Having desired the Minister of Marine (the only one who ventured to remain) to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the Minister did so, but obtained no reply. Droz then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the question was repeated in French, when the black immediately answered him. At this prodigy the firmness of the Minister also

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

History of the "Chinese Tree Corn."

Something in Regard to "Branching," "Prolific," "Mammoth," and "Egyptian" Corn.

Stalks with Single Ears Produce the Largest Crops.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 2.

In the autumn of 1838, Grant Thorburn, an old seedsman of New York City, brought to the editors of the daily press of that city, several stalks of corn, each stalk containing several ears of large size, with several smaller ears near the top. The corn was white, and a part of it slightly indented, like the common dent corn of the South. If I recollect rightly, it was claimed by Mr. Thorburn that he had found the seed in a chest of tea imported direct from China, and that it must be a new variety of corn from that country. The few seeds thus obtained had been planted for two or three years on his farm, on Long Island. Mr. T. named it the "China Tree Corn," and offered it for sale at 25 cents an ear, or at about the rate of $40 per bushel of shelled corn. At the same time, Mr. T. stated that he would use the proceeds for charitable purposes. There was an immense demand for this corn, under the name of "China Tree Corn," or, as some would have it, "Charity Corn." The corn, being sent broadcast over the land, was thoroughly tested, with the same result that will attach to any variety of corn so widely distributed. In parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Michigan, and ranges of climate just bordering on the Dent-Corn districts, it did well, and, in many cases, large yields were reported. In the district where the small eight-rowed "Tucket" or Canada Corn was the main crop, it would not ripen; and in the Dent-Corn districts, it was of little value compared to the Dent Corn.

Either Mr. T. was deceived, or he attempted to deceive others; for this corn was a well-known variety of white corn, that had been for a long time cultivated on Long Island, and had become a favorite in the New York market under the name of "Long Island White Corn."

I do not recollect that Mr. T. ever attempted a defence, or "rose to explain." It is certain that for the climate of Long Island, this so-called "China Tree Corn" was of superior value, and in that respect was no humbug. Nor can it be doubted that the samples shown the members of the press were not as they represented them. Here, then, are the two main points of fact: a valuable variety of corn, and one accurately described according to the samples shown. To call the so-called China Tree Corn a humbug is certainly not warranted by the facts; for to-day it is the most largely planted on Long Island of any variety, though under its old name of "Long Island White," or lately, to some extent, called the "Sandford Corn."

The corn itself is, therefore, unimpeached after a lapse of more than thirty years. Why, then, continue to call it a humbug, or complain of Mr. Grant Thorburn for putting it on the market? We all like to try new things, and this corn was new to nearly every one outside of Long Island and the market of New York. Had this been all, no one would have reason to complain. While the facts were as stated by the press in regard to the few stalks presented to their inspection, the main crop was quite another thing; for, after taking out the few stalks that were "sports," the remainder was simply a field of "Long Island White Corn;" and from this the customers of the seedsman were served, as was proved from the crops that followed. The wrong inflicted on the public was in the deception practiced on the press, making it the means by which the unsuspecting people were induced to pay $40 a bushel for what they could have purchased of the Long Island farmers for $2, or just 2,000 per cent premium.

The result of this has been to throw distrust on the integrity of seedsmen, from the fact that this act of Mr. T. has been so often essayed by others, and too often with success. But we must not charge every seedsman and dealer with intent to deceive; for many are ignorant of the deception that is sometimes inflicted. The man who sent out the Rohan Potato no doubt did it in good faith; and this is perhaps the case with most new varieties of fruits, seeds, and plants.

I give this history for the reason that it will be of value in determining the status of

THE BRANCHING CORN,

that is now being presented to the public under the name of "Judson's Branching Corn." Packages of corn under this name have been sent out for 50 cents a package, of a few grains; and, according to the Eastern agricultural press, it has proved to be a common Field Corn. Notwithstanding these exposures, the proprietor of this "Branching Corn" now comes out with claims to more varieties of corn, as follows: "Western and Southern Branching Field Corn, Eastern Branching Field Corn, Sweet Branching Field Corn, and Branching Pop Corn." He says that "These four kinds of corn were originated by E. O. Judson, of Cuba, N. Y. It is the result of hybridization and crossing to the Egyptian stock. They are now offered to the public as the most valuable varieties for general culture; each stalk producing from three to seven well-formed ears."

Agencies for the sale of this corn at 50 cents a package are established at Chicago, and in many of our interior towns; agents are perambulating the country to make sale of it; and stalks of the corn are shown, that would appear to give assurance that it is really a new kind of Branching Corn. If the Eastern press is to be relied upon, all the corn thus sold has proved to be common Field Corn. But of late the proprietor claims that he has discovered a process by which the character of the corn is fixed and will not deteriorate, as has been the case with the seed heretofore sent out. He lays great stress on the Egyptian Corn. As there is no such variety of corn as the Egyptian, it is probable that he would have us believe that he has hybridized the Egyptian Millet, sometimes called Egyptian Corn, with our common Indian Corn, and thus produced a new variety; but this is a little too much of a good thing to go down with the press.

HISTORY OF BRANCHING CORN.

We will look back over the history of the past four years to see if this Branching Corn is any new thing, and if its proprietor is the first man who has attempted to put it on the market.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN.

In the *Prairie Farmer* of Dec. 16, 1858, is the following in regard to the above corn:

We have hanging in the sanctum a stalk of this corn, with five well-filled, sound ears of corn upon it. We were shown by Mr. J. W. Shaw other stalks with an equal number. Says his field averaged four ears to the stalk; many stalks bore seven well-filled ears. The grain is white, heavy, and flinty; the kernel has a concave surface. Large stories are told of it.

In January, 1859, a correspondent from Winnebago County says of this corn:

The season being favorable, my "Prolific" came to a respectable maturity. No stalk had less than two ears, and some had seven ears, stretching out long and strong. From every leaf on the stalk there is an evident disposition to throw out an ear.

My experience teaches me that this variety will do well in Illinois, and produce double the yield of the common kinds.

That is just nineteen years ago, and one might ask what has become of that wonderful 'Prolific' Corn. The simple truth is, that all experience has proved that the most productive corn is that which produces one ear to the stalk. The Sweet and Pop Corn varieties always have two or more; but they never produce large yields of corn.

Hybrids in animals and plants are obtained by breeding together two distinct species, and thus producing a crop that partakes of the nature of both. Hybrids of either animals or plants are almost always sterile; but, in case of a crop of this kind, when the product could be propagated by layers or slips, its peculiar characteristic could be continued; not so, however, in the case of seeds in which the original habit of the plants would be resumed. But we may well doubt the assertion that there has been produced a cross or hybrid between the Egyptian Millet and our common corn.

Last year, a man in Indiana advertised an Early Corn that produced ears of from 24 to 40 rows of corn. A neighbor ordered a bushel of the seed, and requested that it be sent in the ear; but it came shelled, except one ear of 24 rows. The corn was the common White Gourdseed, usually cultivated in the Northern Cotton States. In looking over an agricultural paper the other day, I found the following:

Farmers can rest assured that the Mammoth Dent is far superior to all other corn in these respects. It has from 20 to 40 rows in each ear, and will weigh 66 pounds to the bushel. It is the largest early Field Corn produced in America, and will ripen in from 90 to 100 days. It is acknowledged by all who have tried it, and they are numbered by the hundreds, to be the very best corn produced.

A Mr. Conner purchased a two-pound package last year, that contained 2,393 grains. These he planted in hills three feet apart, one grain in a hill, and produced 376.7 bushels. He raised nine large ears from one kernel, but part were destroyed. Another kernel produced seven large, perfect ears, that were photographed and engraved for the paper, and make a display of corn that puts the Judson Branching Corn far in the shade. My neighbor, who purchased the two bushels, found only what I have stated: that the corn is a well-known variety grown at the South. He offered the corn-man a large price—$25, I think, for a bushel of ears that would contain from 20 to 40 rows; but he confessed that he could not fill the order. The same paper states that a two-pound package of the Mammoth Corn produced 50 bushels and 15 pounds, and he adds that these statements were sworn to by the growers.

We will now propound a question in the rule of proportion: If the common varieties of corn, that produce, on an average, one ear to the stalk, have been so productive in Central Illinois as to reduce the price of corn to 30 cents a bushel, and pork or food to $3.50 per 100

"Mammoth?" *Answer:* A failure of the Mammoth to ripen in ordinary seasons, and of the Judson to produce a crop of our ordinary Yellow Dent Corn. *Result:* The price will go up and the crop down; the farmer who dabbles in it will be much wiser, but have less money in his pocket.

Some few years ago, we had the Squaw Corn,—a large, white corn, of little value, sent out under the name of the Wyandotte, claiming to have come from the Indian country. It was once considered a good corn for roasting ears; but the common Sweet Corn has displaced it. Then we have had two previous attempts to introduce a corn under the name of "Egyptian Corn." The *Prairie Farmer*, for July, 1859, says of this corn:

We wrote to the parties advertising it, for a sample, which we have received, with also the following reply: "The corn we advertised was brought from Egypt several years ago. It has been grown in Northern Pennsylvania. It grows in form similar to a tree, the stalks being large at the ground, and tapering up as it sends out branches or limbs, which produce or bear the ears, sometimes as many as five or six on a branch. The ears are quite small, compared with the variety commonly raised in this part of the country; but it opens so early that it gets perfectly dry, so that it obviates the necessity of husking, for it can be cribbed in the husk. This is all we know of it, and our readers are as wise as we.

We have not forgotten the "Honeyblade," *alias* Hungarian Grass; the "Bokara," *alias* Sweet Clover; "Mammoth," *alias* Miami Raspberry; "Wyandotte," *alias* Squaw Corn; "China Tree," *alias* Long Island White Corn; "Surprise," *alias* Scotch Potato Oats; "Ramsdell's Norway," *alias* Tartarian or Horse-Mane Oats; "Sugar-Root," *alias* Sugar-Beet; "Wine Plant," *alias* Rhubarb; "Mammoth," *alias* Southern Gourd Seed Corn; Judson's Branching, *alias* Yellow Dent Corn; and so on to the end of the chapter.

It is a matter of surprise that so many farmers allow themselves to be inveigled into costly ventures almost certain to result in failure; but in meeting with one of those perambulating gentlemen, who was selling recipes for making non-explosive oil to be burned in the Quaker lamps, he says the thing is no mystery at all. When he enters a house where there is a cupboard full of books, with newspapers lying around loose, he makes a short call, for he has no hopes of of making a sale; but, in the absence of these, he is sure to win his dollars for the oil recipe, and make sale of a lamp; both of which are not of the least value.

In this school district there is a Farmers' Club, that meets once a week during the winter; and the result is, that it is a poor place for these travelling gentry. RURAL.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Phenomena of Fever.

From the British Medical Journal.

"*Hac olim meminisse juvabit*" is a reflection appropriate sometimes to great sorrows as well as to great joys, and the illness of the Prince, grave, anxious, and fraught with distress, has yet been, by its course and issue, such as may permit a suggestive retrospect, in which the painful incidents of the disorder may furnish useful lessons; while its favorable physical termination, and the mutual demonstrations of loyalty and sympathy which it drew from the nation and the Sovereign, are of bright and golden promise.

Near ten weeks have passed since the Prince of Wales, struck by the poison of an insidious fever, took his bed. Not every one, even among our profession, accurately considers what is meant by the fever process. The easy phrases of poison and of elimination, of combatting disease, and of battling with its complications, conceal many ideas of disease and treatment which are radically false, and not only philosophically untrue, but practically mischievous, as was abundantly evident from the character of the recommendations and the remedies poured in upon the physicians of the Prince. In the graphic phrase of one of the two great clinical authorities to whose care the Prince was intrusted, and to whom the nation owes so much, it is not so much that a man has a fever as that he is the fever. His healthy physiological processes are disturbed and thrown into a new order of being; the healthy equilibrium of his life and functions is altered; he is the subject, in all his fluids, of a new process. Once started, this process will pursue its cycle. It varies for different diseases; for typhoid fever, it is a species of pathological paraboloid, which describes a curve for an average of twenty-eight days. For its whole duration, it has been in this case the part of the physicians—as it is in every such case—to watch the process, to assist the patient in passing through it, to see that its evolution was as much moderated, as little disastrous in its consequences, as it could be. It is in comprehending, noting, and defining this course and its stages, and interpreting the precise degree and incidence of the inner development of the process, and measuring its effect, that the great triumph of modern medicine consists. It has attained to the perception of the general laws governing the evolution of a disease and underlying the production of symptoms. It no longer works at the periphery, or trims to meet this gale and that, and clutches at symptoms, which it strives to strike with remedies, as if the symptom were a devil, and the remedy a club. It may be a very troublesome symptom, and yet an extremely useful, or quite essential and inevitable corollary of the fever process; not to be struck at by this remedy or the other, as the quacks and the goodies and the followers of the rule of thumb would still have us do. And so, through all the Prince's disease, while brain and eye, finger and ear, were always on the watch to test by temperature, by pulse, and by auscultation, what was the stage, what the course, and what the deviations of the fever process, the great teachings of modern medicine in its highest philosophy were strictly held in view. No nations so much abound in remedies as savage tribes, and no classes so much as the half educated; the tomtom, the herbarium, the drug chest, have all their blind worshippers and their string of cures.

The Prince's fever and the variously developed consequences of the fever-process have not been met in this fashion. The most accurate and careful determination of essential and local conditions has been invoked to determine from hour to hour what could be done to help the patient in passing through the process. The proved, known, simple and adequate powers of medicine have been employed in this sense, and with that certainty and regularity of effect to which medicine in this respect has now attained. If ether has been given, if camphor, if brandy, it has been used not blindly as a specific to cure, but intelligently, as all well educated physicians know how to use it.

And so by neither attempting nor considering counsels tending to leaps in the dark, nor aiming at great therapeutical feats, nor listening to the cries of out-door beaters of the tom-tom—of whom hundreds were willing to charm away, by a great variety of expedients, the fever, which we know to be inexorable—the physicians helped their patient through his sore peril, knowing that impatience would be their greatest sin. *Tout vient a qui sait attendre.*

The Prince's complete restoration to health will, we have the gladdest reason to trust, arrive in due time. Meantime, convalescence is established; but it would be idle to pretend that it is completed. There has been evidence both during the illness, in the spasmodic character of the suffocative catarrh, and during the convalescence in the spasmodic character of the muscular disturbance which characterized the pain at the hip, that there is here an extremely sensitive system. And this permits a favorable interpretation and anticipation in respect to symptoms otherwise grave. But the persistent nocturnal elevation of temperature will be borne in mind by physicians as an incident which, prolonged as it has been during convalescence, is unlikely to be due to a mere neurosis. Taking together the severe pain, the sharp and somewhat generalized spasm, and the nightly rise in temperature, it will be safe to conclude that a tissue-disorder underlay the symptoms. The Prince is a young and healthy man; he has had a long and severe illness, and the convalescence must needs be, as it is, tedious.

He is doing well, and his appetite and general strength are satisfactorily returning; but it will be unwise to deduce highly-colored pictures of sudden restoration from the gossip, which is of course exaggerated and inaccurate, as to his moving about, and the like. Of course, there is a great deal of ground yet to be made up; and it is not yet that the Prince's physicians are able to say more than we have indicated. It is not wise to say more than the facts warrant, however our wishes may outrun them; and some, perhaps a good deal of, delay may occur before these wishes are quite fulfilled.

A Strange Bedfellow.

From the Baltimore American.

There appeared, a few days since, at a boarding-house in the southern section of the city, a natty-looking young man and engaged board, but was informed by the landlady that, owing to a pressure upon her accommodations, she would be obliged to room the new-comer with one of her best boarders until such time as a spare room could be had. To this the young man assented, but not without some reluctance, he stating that he preferred a room to himself, but, under the circumstances, he would room with the "best boarder" for a few days. The first night that the new boarder retired to rest he did so in the dark, and insisted on sleeping next to the wall, and it was noticed by the "best boarder" that his chum occupied but little of the bed, sleeping, as it were, upon the rail. In the morning the new-comer complained of feeling unwell, and did not leave his bed until after his bedfellow had vacated the room. For three nights this same programme was followed, and on the fourth morning a discovery was made by the chambermaid which created considerable excitement in the house, and which, when made known to the "best boarder," paralyzed him with astonishment. On the morning in question, the chambermaid entered the room of the new boarder, just as he was about adjusting his clothing and discovered that the "he" was a "she." She begged not to be exposed, but the chambermaid being unable to retain within herself such a rich joke, especially after what had befallen the "best boarder," disclosed the secret which she had discovered, and, upon the landlady going in quest of the bogus young man, it was found that she had fled the house. Since then it has been discovered that several articles of jewelry and clothing have been missing from the boarding house.

THE APIARY.

Bee-Keeping Forty Years Ago—Wild Bees and Wild Honey.

Ventilation by the Wild Bee—Bee-Keeping on the Prairie.

The Value of Movable Frames in Relation to the Bee-Moth—A Good Word for the Patent-Hive Man.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Feb. 3.

I have been looking over the history of the bee-culture in this prairie-country, and, for this purpose, had recourse to the annual volumes of the *Prairie Farmer*, which go back to 1840, and to conversations with some of our pioneers, who have as yet older date by a dozen years. This includes more than forty years—a period far beyond the introduction of the movable-frame hives that we now find so essential to success.

It appears that the honey-bee kept in advance of the pioneer, and one of the first amusements of the latter was to hunt the wild bee. Every river-belt of timber and every grove abounded in bee-trees. At that time the bee-moth had not reached the prairie-country, and the bees did remarkably well. The forest-trees produced a supply of honey, as did the prairie flora, for, in that damp, maritime condition of the climate, drouths were unknown, and the wild flowers gave a steady supply. Bee-hunting along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers was a regular business, or I might call it a profession. Wild honey was sent to New Orleans, and other points South, in large quantities. For some years, nearly all the honey sold in Chicago was from these stocks of wild bees. But, in the course of time, the bee-moth made its appearance, and swept nearly every wild swarm from the forest, and also came near destroying every domesticated swarm. In fact, so destructive was this formidable enemy of the bee that most people despaired of success, and the impression became common that bee-keeping must and would be abandoned.

A bee-keeper near Attica, Ind., as late as 1859, had more than a hundred swarms in the Weeks patent hive, all of which were destroyed by the moth-worm. Last evening, in conversation with an old pioneer, who settled within 20 miles of Chicago, he said there was no trouble in getting a supply of honey from the forests of the Desplaines River, or the groves west of it; and that, on one occasion, he assisted in taking from a hickory tree nearly 200 pounds of honey. The bees had kept filling, and leaving the surplus in the upper part of, this hollow cavity, that was more than 10 feet long. A large part of the honey was old and of little value, and all of it contained bee-bread to that extent that rendered part of it unfit for use. The best of it sold for only 10 cents a pound. He also told us of a Mr. Lamb, at Elk Grove, who had a bee-house in which he put a swarm, and let them work through an entrance in the side of the building. They soon filled the hive, and then began to build comb on the outside of it. For two or three years they did well, supplying the family with honey, who cut off a slice of comb as occasion required; but this comb was filled with bee-bread, as well as that in the body of the hive. The bees dwindled away, and the bee-house was abandoned, though Mr. Lamb continued a large apiary, in the common box-hive, until about 1855, when his whole stock was transferred to movable-frame hives. The reason why bees fail to do well in a large, open room is probably on account of the change of temperature to which the young brood must be exposed, and the indisposition to swarm.

I had a long conversation with this old friend in regard to ventilation in the wild swarms. They have no ventilation at all, either upward or downward, beyond the small hole through which they entered, and, in all cases, they build their comb above this hole. But there is one thing in their favor: for the large amount of rotten wood that is found above the cavity carries off or absorbs the moisture, and this appears to be all that is required. There is no draught of air from the entrance upward. On the contrary, the books lay down the rule that we must have upward ventilation; but this the wild bee, in the hollow cavity of the forest tree, flatly contradicts, and we may consider if we are not overdoing this matter of ventilation. An old bee-keeper in New York, who resided in a sandy district, or what is called white-pine lands, used to bury his bees in a cellar, and cover them over with two feet of sandy soil. He was one of the most successful of the old bee-keepers, before the bee moth reached that part of the country. His cellar was sunk into the soil three or four feet, and walled up with pine logs, with a log roof, covered with sandy soil as above stated; and, after the bees were put in through the small opening in the end, that was also filled in with sandy soil, and the whole was left until April, when the bees came out in fine order. He claimed that they consumed but a few pounds of honey as compared to those on open stands; but then his latitude was about 44 degrees, and, of course, the winters were long and cold.

In 1840, the Week's bee-hive was sold at $2.50 in Chicago, with farm-rights at $5.00. It was simply a box-hive, with side-boxes attached for surplus honey. It would require about 25 feet of lumber to make one of these hives, and that would cost 25 cents in Chicago; while the making by hand was held at $2.25, or at the rate of $1.50 per day. The same hive can be made at this time for the same amount of money, though the lumber costs four times as much, and leave a larger profit to the mechanic. So much for machinery. But a hive that requires 35 feet of lumber, with movable frames, and well painted, can be made, in lots of 50, for even less money; while honey commands a higher price than at that date.

It is only some 15 years since bee-keeping has assumed a prominent place on our prairie-farms; for, previous to that time, so little was known in regard to the artificial management of bees that they only succeeded near groves of timber, that supplied them with honey-producing flowers, both from the forest-trees and the wild biennial and annual plants; for culture and pasturage had destroyed the prairie flora, and, until orchards, white clover, and buckwheat were supplied, bee-keeping on the prairie could have no place.

It is well known that all the first settlements of the country were made along the timber-belts and in the sheltered nooks of the groves, and no one ventured out on the prairie. For this reason, bees did quite well at the start; but, when the settlements extended out on the prairie, and the bee-moth made its appearance, there was a stop to further progress, until the movable-frame hive was introduced, when the bee-moth could be ferreted out and destroyed by taking out the combs one by one. Then white clover, that follows settlement, filled the pastures and roadsides, and the people planted orchards, and filled their gardens with the small fruits, and sowed patches of buckwheat, when bee-keeping began to assume a value before unknown.

In all this we must not forget the patent-hive man, for he has done something for this condition of things. In most cases, he was an expert in handling bees, and, being a fluent talker, taught many useful lessons; and, if he did take $5 for his farm-right to a hive that was no better than any other movable-frame hive, yet he has given us useful lessons in the management of the bee, and for this I have a kindly feeling toward this class of men, though I must confess that they are getting somewhat too numerous in this advanced stage of bee-culture, and, if they would turn their attention to some new pursuit, we could very well spare them. ELLA.

Bathing in the Serpentine.

From the London News.

Yesterday morning a somewhat remarkable scene was enacted on the banks of the Serpentine, in Hyde Park; it was the winter bathers' grand festival. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that every morning in the year, no matter how inclement the weather may be, there are regular bathers in the Serpentine. Even when the water is covered with ice these persistent advocates of "the cold water system" take their dips. During the recent frost skating and bathing were going on at the same time. When the ice is unusually thick the aid of the icemen is quietly solicited to break a hole large enough to let a man through, when in they pop, like seals, one after another, to the number of twenty, and sometimes double that. There is one old bather, more independent than the rest, who brings his own hatchet three miles, secreted underneath his clothes, lest his intentions should be mistaken as he wends his way through the streets in the dark winter morning. When divested of his clothing he emerges from the gloomy shade of the trees, axe in hand, and proudly walks to the verge of the frozen lake, like a Red Indian looking out for scalp locks. He then begins to chop a lane, until he works himself out up to his chin in water, and then commences swimming about among the broken ice, emerging from the water with icicles dripping from his hair, nose, and eyelashes, the only wonder being that he has never seriously cut himself with the sharp edges of the broken ice. According to annual custom, yesterday morning there was a swimming match for a silver cup, the course being 100 yards, and 30 bathers contended. After this they all assembled round a pail containing rum and milk, to do honor to the Queen, which toast having been most loyally honored, another bottle was started into the remaining rum and milk by Mr. Williams, the kind and genial Superintendent of the Royal Humane Society, to whose promptitude many of those present had been indebted for saving their lives, to enable them to drink with more fervor to the health and speedy convalescence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bathers in the Serpentine during the year now drawing to a close have amounted to about 433,000, according to the daily estimate made at the Receiving House. Fifty-eight of these were in danger of drowning, either from cramp or exhaustion, and were rescued by the Royal Humane Society's boatmen, and landed. One was so far gone when rescued that he had to be treated. One person was drowned, the case being beyond recovery. During the year there have been fourteen casualties, arising from persons accidentally getting into the water. Among them were three perambulator cases, in which boys and girls, having been entrusted with these vehicles containing little children securely strapped in, have run races on the banks of the lake, and in the final grand push to be first, the machine has been capsized in the water, turning bottom upward; but in each case the children were providentially rescued. Two of the total of fourteen were drowned through the swamping of a sailing boat in a sudden squall. Not a single death from suicide has occurred during the year—a very unusual circumstance. Four persons have been rescued from attempted self-destruction by drowning, and two have been watched and prevented going into the water, and handed over to the safe custody of the police, when their intended attempt at suicide was beyond reasonable doubt.

A GREAT OIL FIRE.

The Town of Conemaugh, Pa., Narrowly Escapes Destruction—Nearly One Hundred Cars of a Railroad Train Burned.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Jan. 29.

A disastrous conflagration occurred on Saturday night last, at Conemaugh, one of the principal inspection stations and depots of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 80 miles from this city. Conemaugh is quite a thriving little town of Cambria County, a few miles east of Johnstown, and depends almost entirely on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its employes for its business. The trains on the road are there inspected and regulated, and freight trains are made up and despatched east and west. Consequently it is a very lively "Railroad Centre." There are many tracks running through the place, and while the main tracks are kept clear for passenger trains, the others are generally filled with heavy, long trains of freight cars. The traffic in crude and refined petroleum over this railroad is very great, of course, and among the thousands of cars may be seen the long tank-cars for the transportation of the fluid.

On Saturday evening at about 5 o'clock a collision occurred on one of the tracks, by which two tank cars, containing each eighty barrels of crude oil, were wrecked, and the oil flowed over the ground for some distance around. The gutter ways between the tracks were filled with petroleum, as were also the crevices between the ties and directly under a long train of freight cars and a number of passenger cars. The *debris* of the wrecked tank cars was cleared away, but the oil could not be well removed from the ground. Several locomotives passed the oily spot in safety, but about 11 o'clock a red hot coal from a passing locomotive fell from the ash-pan into one of the pools of oil, and the consequence may readily be imagined. In an instant the fire ran along the ground like a powder train. The train of freight cars took fire in several places along the line, and a scene of the wildest confusion followed. The extensive coal tipples in the immediate vicinity of the tracks, on which several thousand bushels of coal are piled, to supply the engines of the road, were on fire several times, but were extinguished by the herculean efforts of the employes of the road and the people of the town. The round house used for housing locomotives, was at one time in imminent danger, but escaped the devouring element.

The cars of the Johnstown accommodation train, which had been thrown on one of the sidings for the night, having made the daily trip from Pittsburg, caught fire, and were entirely destroyed. It was composed of four fine passenger coaches, and a baggage car. It is said that the whole were so badly burned as to render them unfit for anything but old metal.

The tracks were badly damaged by the fire, the heat being so intense that the rails were warped from their fastenings. As near as can be ascertained, about one hundred cars were destroyed and rendered unfit for service. Many of them were loaded with lumber, and the others with miscellaneous freight, while a large number were empty. The officers of the road at that station immediately telegraphed to the east and west for locomotives, and in less than two hours the road for miles above and below the station was filled with engines. The burning cars were torn to pieces and strewn along the track by the locomotives, and in this way the fire was prevented from spreading.

The loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot be estimated at present, but, as will be readily inferred, is very heavy.

The town is built up with frame houses, and the inhabitants were terribly frightened at the prospect of their town sharing the fate of Chicago. At the commencement of the conflagration the structures in the neighborhood of the tracks were in great danger, and were only saved, as above stated, by the opportune aid of the two or three locomotives, which pushed the burning cars out of reach of the houses.

A Strange Story.

Writing from Switzerland, a correspondent of one of the London papers gives a story which is curious in its illustration of the possibilities of human delusion. An orphan girl named Louise Velter, 19 years old, of a poor family in Aubonne Canton of Vaud, being compelled by the death of her parents to obtain employment as a servant, was at service something more than a year ago with an Aubonne family, whose mistress was more just than gentle with inferiors. From the time of entering menial occupation the girl's manner had been remarkable for a kind of clumsy shyness and periods of extraordinary depression, and from this and other things the lady of the house was finally led to doubt her character. From the doubt ensued a determination to test by abrupt accusation, and, accordingly, the mistress one day called the servant to her room, as for an errand, and there taxed her with being unworthy the shelter of an honest roof. For a moment the orphan stared like a wild creature and appeared inclined to headlong flight; but presently the tears came in a torrent, followed by a frantic confession. After that, of course, the family home was no place for poor Louise Velter, and the next scene of her story was the Cantonal hospital at Lausanne, where she applied for the refuge and help demanded by her alleged situation. The house-surgeon showing some bewilderment at what she told him, for the reason that it was not sustained by his own professional judgment, sent her back to Aubonne with permission to come back again in about a fortnight if she chose. Thither, however, she never came again but in a few weeks thereafter was arrested for vagrancy and placed in the house of correction by the police authorities. Here she startled the other prisoners at night by crying out frequently for help; raving in her sleep that the gendarmes were pursuing her for her "murder of a child," and that she would tell them "where it was buried under the leaves in a wood," if they'd only promise to save her from execution. In her waking hours, too, the girl made strange occasional remarks about the certainty of dead children going to heaven; and at last the authorities deemed it expedient to question Louise on the subject. The *juge d'instruction* interrogated her, and at first she readily confessed having killed a babe and thrown its body into a stream in a wood. Subsequently, however, she retracted this, and said that the child had been killed and buried by a German woman named Marie, in whose house it had been born. Remanding the prisoner to a cell, under charge of infanticide, the authorities at once instituted a search for "Marie" and the fatal "wood," as minutely described by the unfortunate girl; but not a trace of either could be found. What Louise had revealed was regarded as equivalent to a confession; yet, in order to have his case complete, the public prosecutor demanded of the Court the appointment of two medical men, who should report upon the present condition of the accused, etc. The Court granting the order, two experienced physicians visited the prisoner, as directed, and reported thereof in a manner that fairly staggered Judge, jury, and prosecutor at the last assizes of the Lausanne Criminal Court. It was their opinion that, so far from having slain her child, or allowed it to be slain by another, Louise Velter had never been a mother, was as pure of any guilt or serious wrong as an honest young woman could be. Following this astounding revelation, it was moved that the prisoner be discharged, her innocence having been irrefutably established by the prosecution's own witness; but the Court, nor satisfied, though greatly amazed, adjourned the trial only, and further investigation will be made at the next assizes. The curious affair occasioned much commentary in Lausanne and Aubonne, and the common impression is that the abrupt harshness of the girl's mistress in the latter place, working upon a very nervous temperament, fairly frightened the poor orphan into a delusion about herself, and made her a monomaniac.

Steeple-Chasing in England.

From the London News.

Considering the antiquity of the British flat-racing, it seems strange that the first steeple-chase in England should have taken place so recently as the year 1792. It was run in Leicestershire—eight miles from Barkby Holt to the Conlow and back, catch weight, gentlemen riders, and the winner was Mr. Charles Meynell, son of the great F. M. H. The course could not have been very strictly defined, when Mr. Needham, of Hungerston, sang out to Lord Forrester, "It will save you 100 yards if you'll come through my garden and jump the gate into the road." In the early days of steeple-chasing, while there was no artificial slaughter traps, there was no compromise. It was real business, that Wiltshire steeple-chase in 1833, between Lord Ducie and Jem Hill, the Vale of White Horse Huntsman, with the plain-spoken conditions that it was to be "four miles straight ahead, neither to ride more than a hundred yards along a road, every gate to be locked, and no fences cut." In those early days St. Albans was a great steeple-chasing centre, under the auspices of Tommy Coleman, whose idea of a steeple-chase was two miles out and two miles in, and "keeping the line quite dark." With Tommy there was no going over the ground the night before to see what it was like. The riders saddled in the inn yard, and he marched them out three abreast, like cavalry, to the starting-post, dropping down heavily on anyone that he detected looking over the hedges. From twenty to thirty years ago steeple-chasing with gentlemen riders was up in its glory; "the Marquis"—not he who married Lady Elizabeth and killed himself before he was 30, but the Marquis of Waterford, on Cock Robin; "the Squire" (Mr. Obaldeston) on Grimaldi—the gallant horse that would face everything but water; Captain Beecher, the "copper-bottomed amphibious," on Vivian, wont to gallop openmouthed over the doubles—or on Lottery, Mr. Elmore's wonderful jumper. That was something like a steeple-chase between "the Squire," on Grimaldi, and Captain Beecher, on Napoleon, in the stout-fenced Pytchley country. The River Lem was the thirty-eighth jump from the start and the sixth from the finish—forty-six jumps in the steeple-chase. Both went in headlong, and were seen no more of men for some time. At last Beecher's cap was seen, and then Napoleon's ears, and the pair floated a hundred yards down stream, the horse "fighting like a bad swimming dog." For all the mischance at the water-jump, the race was ridden home, and, after being rubbed down and dressed, both riders went out hunting, and had to cross the Lem again.

Heroism of a Fireman on the Batavia & Attica Railroad.

Batavia, N. Y., (Jan. 31) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The heroism of railroad men in danger is proverbial, and an illustration of it was given in an accident that occurred on the Batavia & Attica Railroad, about three miles from this place, yesterday. An express train, drawn by engine No. 140, Henry Backus engineer, was approaching this place, going at a high rate of speed, when the locomotive struck a broken rail and was thrown down an embankment some twenty feet high. The engineer is a cripple, having lost his leg by a railroad accident some years ago, the lost member being replaced by an artificial limb. His fireman, named Heron, when the locomotive left the rail, comprehended the peril of their situation, and knowing that his crippled engineer stood a poor chance of jumping from his engine with safety, he took him in his arms and pitched him several feet out of the cab into a snow-drift. He then jumped from the engine himself, and escaped with a few scratches, although the next instant the locomotive was dashed to pieces at the foot of the bank. The action of the fireman was as quick as thought. The engineer escaped without a scratch. The baggage car and a passenger car were thrown from the track, but kept upon the road-bed until the train stopped. No one was injured, but it was a miraculous escape. The locomotive was so badly wrecked that its repair will not be attempted. But for the prevalence of heavy snow-drifts, the accident must have been attended with serious loss of life.

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Have Removed to the Brick Store

209 Michigan-av.,

North of Congress-st., and near the Tremont House,)

And are receiving a full stock of new and desirable goods.

They have re-established their manufactory and can now fill orders for their popular custom made boots.

REMOVED.

MITCHELL & HATHEWAY,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

348 Wabash-av., opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & ABBEY, Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Stoneware, Glassware, &c., have removed from Canal-st. to 144 and 146 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-st.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL

INSURANCE CO

LIVERPOOL.

Assets - $10,109,298.43

SOLID INDEMNITY.

CHARLES H. CASE,

Agent,

65 South Canal-st.,

UP STAIRS.

CEMENT.

Jas. Clark & Son. Utica Cement Co.

UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Utica Hydraulic Cement.

OFFICE, 108 MONROE-ST.,

JAS. CLARK, HENRY MARTIN, Managers. CHICAGO.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF FIRST-CLASS

DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Bargains in Plaids and Empress Cloths.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 19 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 30 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gents' Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

OFFICE,

338 West Madison-st.

(BRANCH OFFICE),

162 Twenty-second-st.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.

Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N.Y.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you desire to realize a handsome profit in manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and economy of a family knitter, you can try the Lamb Machine and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required. It is operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following:

MENOMONIE, Dunn Co., Wis., Jan. 2, 1871.

We have had the Lamb Machine one year, and have had no trouble with it. We have knit on it 600 pairs of socks, and it works as well to-day as when new. We would not part with it for $100 if we could not get another. We can recommend it to any one.

MRS. N. EYTCHESON,
MRS. B. HOLMES.

The Lamb Knitter has become the standard machine. Call and examine or send for circular and sample stocking.

HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents,
73 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

NEURILINE.

NEURILINE

Is the only medicine which, externally applied, INSTANTLY cures NEURALGIA and NERVOUS HEADACHE, or money refunded. Price, $1 per bottle. E. C. ROGERS, General Agent, 58 South Halsted-st., Chicago. Sent by mail if ordered.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!

THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,

50 and 100 yards spools, and one ounce and one-half ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letter warranted full size and length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,

SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
[illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

$10,000—Fifth National Bank.
5,000—First National Bank.
5,000—Chicago City Railway.
5,000—Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Local Stock and Note Broker,
[illegible] Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

Republic Insurance Certificates

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
[illegible] Wabash-av.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The bank statement shows a decrease in the total reserve of $1,024,600, and an increase in the total liabilities of $227,700. The decrease in the former is caused by the loss in specie, a considerable amount of which has been withdrawn to assist the upward speculation in gold. The averages of the past two weeks compare as follows:

LOANS.		
	$280,881,000	
	282,610,400	
SPECIE.	$ 1,729,400	
	$ 25,228,200	
	23,985,100	
CIRCULATION.	$ 1,242,100	
	$ 28,288,900	
	28,218,700	
DEPOSITS.	$ 70,200	
	$221,074,200	
	220,986,700	
LEGAL TENDER.	$ 167,500	
	$ 46,358,200	
	46,065,800	
	$ 227,600	

MONEY.

The heavy snow-storm prevented business today. The money market was extremely easy, at 5@6 per cent on stock collaterals. Prime mercantile paper passed at 7 to 8 per cent.

GOLD

opened at 109¾, and was quiet and firm throughout the day, advancing and closing at 109¾. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 4, 2, 3, and 2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were neglected at the First Board, not a single transaction having been recorded. The market continued dull but steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100¾@101, and Unions at 92¾ to 92⅞ for firsts; 87¼ to 87⅜ for land grants; 87⅞ to 87⅝ for incomes, and 42 to 43 for stocks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull but quiet at 109 to 109½ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling, and 109⅞ for sight.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, with Pacific Mail as the special feature. Western Union, Northwestern, and Lake Shore were moderately active, and the remainder of the list quiet. Later in the day intense dulness set in. Prices declined about ½ per cent; otherwise the market was steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in very light demand, owing to the storm. Holders of low grades were firm. The medium and family grades were very dull and irregular prices. Little was done in wheat. The market was firm. Corn was less active. The supply is liberal, and the inquiry for export. The ice in the harbor interferes with business.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At the Custom House investigation, last night, General William S. Hillyer testified that Leet's special friend was the late General Rawlins. He knew nothing of an arrangement between Leet and Bixby, and was aware that the President knew nothing of it. The President stated that he did not want Leet to go to New York at all, and wanted no one connected with him to have anything to do with the Custom House, but did not think that he ought to control the Colonel's action. The witness recollected having heard and told General Grant that General Porter had received money from the New York Custom House, and he thought it was in connection with the general order business. Leet's services were entirely ... [illegible]

... Witness—Did it occur to you that it was a very improper thing that a man in the military service should be charged in civil employment under General Grant? A. It does so occur to me.

Q. Do you recollect the tenor of the charges made by Mr. Mudgett against Porter? Witness, after considerable hesitation, answered: I believe the charge was that Porter got money from the Custom House. I suppose it must have been from Leet.

Mr. Casserly complained of the slowness of the information called for from the Custom House ... [illegible]

Mr. Hillyer corrected some statements in yesterday's testimony, saying that General Porter told him that Mudgett made the charge that Porter was receiving money from the general order business of New York, which he spoke to Leet, who subsequently had spoken of it to Porter, who then declined the interview with Mudgett. Witness also stated that he expected to give testimony to see ... [illegible] ... that Leet had important evidence he desired to offer, showing that the ... was not connected with the general order business. Although the President was at first opposed to Leet's going to the Custom House, he subsequently consented to have Leet make a Superintendency in Pennsylvania ... The contract was to be ... Howe, a New York politician. ... President first became aware of Leet's connection with the General Order business, under the name of Bixby? ... impression is that he did not know anything of it until it came out in the testimony before the Committee, last February.

... the President ever, in conversation with you, ... to understand that such was the ... [illegible]

A conversation, two weeks ago, I was ...

Mr. Casserly here read a long extract from the stenographer's notes of Colonel Leet's testimony, in which Colonel Leet admitted that he had a conversation with General Grant about the general order business before he came on to New York.

Mr. Pratt interrupted here with a motion that the stenographer be instructed not to incorporate in the testimony the extract just read.

Mr. Casserly. You might as well object to Mr. Hillyer's testimony being taken down.

Mr. Pratt. Allow me—you don't understand.

Mr. Casserly. Allow me, if you please. I have every reason to complain of the manner in which you interrupt me. I think, if I cannot examine a witness on the case, we might as well close the investigation, so far as I am concerned.

The roll being called, all the members present voted against Senator Pratt's motion, except the Senator himself.

Hillyer's examination continued a short time longer, but no testimony of importance was elicited.

John D'Moulin, assistant weigher, testified that Leet approached him. Mr. Rogers asked for some coal sent to their houses, as stated in the testimony of former witnesses.

The affidavit of W. H. Benedict was read to the effect that Inspector Cloyes wanted a cart load of coal, promising to serve him if he did so.

... Special Treasury Agent, related ... after he reported for duty in 1869, he found that weighers were in the habit of defrauding the revenue by returning and swearing to false weights, and by returning ... weights in collusion with ... He had a number of them arrested. The books and papers of 32 importers ... During his examination he stated that several New York importers on commission defrauded the revenue, though gaining from the fraud, for the sake of increasing ...

... gave notice that the Committee would return to Washington next Saturday, and that no witnesses be examined longer than ...

SMALL-POX.

Fifty cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, there being 63 cases since Saturday last, and 25 since yesterday; 25 during the week.

SOME INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury have brought in twenty-three indictments against men charged with defrauding the city. The names of the persons indicted have not been ascertained, but it is reported that indictments have been found against ... and others against Davidson, General ... Peter B. and James M. Sweeney. ... rumor says that Mayor Hall is among the indicted. Bench warrants were issued this afternoon in cases in which indictments were found, but there were no arrests, the Sheriff preferring to wait until Monday, when it is expected men, whom he knew would be able to give bail, would not be put to the inconvenience incidental to the finding of bail on Saturday, when so many are out of town. Many of the indicted are already out of the city. Considerable excitement is looked for on Monday, when the arrests will be made.

It is now openly charged that one Republican Aldermen received a ... for voting for Cochrane as President of the Board. In consequence of the scandal arising from the transaction some of the honest members threaten to resign.

SALARIES REDUCED.

The Board of Fire Commissioners to-day asked the Comptroller facilitate the payment of ... the department for January and December ... The unpaid city laborers are preparing a petition to the Legislature for the removal of Comptroller Green and the appointment of some one who will give them relief. Much dissatisfaction and suffering exist among the men, whose wages have now been withheld for two months.

JURORS BRIBED.

It is stated that ten or twelve members of the present Grand Jury have been bribed, to prevent the indictment of certain parties, and that an individual, who expected to escape, and paid large amounts, was indicted. He, it is said, is furious, and threatens to make astounding revelations. It is also stated that most of the Grand Jurors are lobbied with, dined with, and watched every night by parties who are trying to get certain individuals being indicted.

IMPEACHING MAYOR HALL.

The Republican Greeley General Committee met again last evening, and resolved that the Common Council impeach Mayor Hall. The Legislature was requested to temporarily abolish the office of Mayor.

TAMMANY.

Judge Barrett has dissolved the injunction against the Tammany Society.

GAS.

The Citizens' Anti-Monopoly Association last night petitioned the Legislature for a reduction of the price of gas to cost.

STREET RAILWAY.

A petition was also prepared in favor of a surface railroad on Broadway.

A WHOLESALE STRIKE.

The brakesmen unions threaten a general strike on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in consequence of discharges made by the Company on a sham plea of economy. The Unions demand that the Company reduces the time of the men ... and discriminates in favor of union workmen.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The probability is that Stokes' trial will be put off until March. In that case it will come before Judge Brown.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

In the case of the Market and the Bowling Green Savings Banks, the time has been extended to the 10th instant for hearing petitions of depositors that the banks shall be placed in bankruptcy, and to complete the investigation into their affairs.

A STORM.

Heavy storms are reported along the Hudson and at Albany. The storm prevailing here renders navigation in the harbor dangerous. Only arrival by way of Sandy Hook to-day. The ... steamers are obliged to lay over.

REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Democratic Reform General Committee last evening elected Wm. H. Wickam permanent Chairman. Resolutions were passed calling on the Legislature for a charter which would place the control of city affairs directly in the hands of the people.

VAN NORT CENSURED.

Discharging the laborers and lowering their wages in the different departments of public works, is strongly condemned.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESPECTING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Maryland, having been beaten in the Supreme Court upon its law excluding commercial travellers from pursuing business in the State, the Legislature has just passed a bill imposing a license of $500 upon this class of salesmen. Of this matter the Baltimore *American* says: "The decision of the Supreme Court is that Commercial travellers from other States shall not be taxed higher than resident traders. The attempt, though a cunningly-devised enactment, to require them to pay $500 for a license, well knowing that no citizen will require such license, we repeat, is disreputable, and we hope that our own merchants will take prompt action in opposition to its enactment." The probable result of the bill, as passed, will be that the question will again be taken to the Supreme Court, and such decision given as cannot be evaded.

CHARLES HALE

appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and made a satisfactory explanation of the charges lately preferred against him.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The plug tobacconists of Richmond, Va., have urged the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to use his influence to secure uniformity of taxation on all kinds of manufactured tobacco. The Commissioner said he favored such modification of the law as will meet their desires.

THE TREASURY

The Treasurer holds as security for National Bank circulation $371,451,950; for public deposits, $15,398,000. The National Bank circulation outstanding at this date is $329,085,751.

THE UTAH TROUBLES.

The difficulties in Utah are attracting considerable attention here. The action of Judge McKean, in refusing to bail parties in Utah, has compelled the Attorney General to call the attention of the President to the matter, and the Administration will determine in a day or two what will be done. The Attorney General is disposed to allow the parties now in jail to be bailed, and to wait the action of Congress for legislation. It is asserted that Judge McKean has exceeded his authority in construing the Territorial law by maintaining that the United States has jurisdiction in crimes committed against the laws of the Territory.

FISH AND CATACAZY.

Secretary Fish's recent letter to Prince Gortschakoff is said to be a very severe criticism on Catacazy's course, and defends the action of our Government in resorting to extreme measures, even while the Grand Duke was the guest of the Government. Fish disclaims any intention on the part of the United States of disturbing the friendly relations between the two Governments by demanding the recall of Catacazy, and shows that it was strictly in accordance with the usage in the case where Ministers make themselves offensive.

CHARLES HALE.

There was a special meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day, to hear Charles Hale, of Boston, answer the charges preferred against his confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State. He gave the Committee a detailed account of his course while Consul General at Alexandria, and showed that the parties who are now after him are the same whom he refused to allow to engage in speculations in Egypt under the protection of the American Consulate. His explanation, together with a letter from ex-Secretary Fish, will lead the Committee to report his nomination favorably.

CENTRAL RAILROAD SCRIP.

Horace F. Clarke and Augustus Schell, of New York, appeared before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and made an argument against dividing the tax imposed on $23,000,000 of scrip of the New York Central Railroad. They hold that the scrip was not liable to assessment, as it did not belong to the gross earnings of the road.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House met for general debate. About a dozen members were present, and several speeches were made on a variety of subjects.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax left Washington this morning for Baltimore, where they will spend the day. The object is to attend the fair for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Rev. William Hamilton, this morning, fell on the ice and died in a short time thereafter. After fifty years' service as Travelling Minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he received an appointment to a clerkship in the Patent Office, and was on the way thither when he fell.

OBITUARY.

Charles A. Wallack, a well-known lawyer, died to-day.

NEW YORK CENTRAL DIVIDEND CASE.

The Attorneys of the New York Central Railroad commenced their argument at the Internal Revenue Office, to-day, contending that the six per cent interest certificates issued to stockholders, did not represent the gains of the road. The argument will be, probably, concluded on Monday.

RECEPTION TO HORACE GREELEY.

A large and brilliant reception was given, this evening, to Horace Greeley, on the occasion of his 61st birthday.

UTAH.

Press Despatches Tampered With—Endorsement of Judge McKean—Mormon Nominations.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 3.—Much indignation is expressed here to-day, upon the discovery that despatches to the Associated Press, sent West, had been tampered with, evidently by parties in the Mormon interest.

The report that most of the leading Gentiles of this city condemn McKean's decision in refusing bail in murder cases is utterly false. The resolutions of the citizens' meeting, yesterday, endorsing McKean, was signed to-day by over 1,500 persons, and to-night the office where the paper is offered is crowded with people anxious to sign. The enthusiasm for McKean is extraordinary.

A Mormon mass meeting, this afternoon, at the Tabernacle, nominated city officers and delegates to the State Admission Convention. Ex-Congressman Tom Fitch, introduced to the meeting as "Prophet Fitch," made a speech, and was chosen one of the delegates. Wells, one of the parties under indictment, was renominated for Mayor.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—At the Congressional investigation, to-day, Mortimer Carr, Judge Dibble, and others, were sworn. Carr, who is ex-Speaker of the House and leader of the Warmoth party in that body, swore himself into an inextricable maze of contradictory and incredible statements. Dibble, who is Warmoth's Barnard—having, by law, a monopoly of all injunctions, *mandamuses* and *quo warrantos*—was put through a severe course by Congressman Speer, but held his own well. The friends of the Federal Administration here are claiming a moral victory thus far, but Warmoth's promised revelations are yet to come.

The weather is becoming more endurable, and the February season more promising.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The ice blockade at Cairo continues.

—Eleven buildings at Spencer, Ind., were burned on Friday night.

—At Massillon, O., on Saturday morning, a man named Henry Sawmong was killed by an accident in a stone quarry.

—John McLean, for many years Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, died in Cincinnati on Saturday.

—Seven persons were killed and nineteen wounded by the recent disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

—The children of John Slidell have brought suit, at New Orleans, to recover their father's estate, confiscated during the war.

—Antoine Bente, of Cincinnati, a dry goods salesman, in Pearl street, not appearing at his place of business on Saturday noon, his room was entered, and his bed and part of his clothing found saturated with blood. All efforts to discover him proved unavailing.

—About 5 o'clock on Friday evening the Treasurer of Santa Cruz County, Cal., was turning off the gas in his office, when he was seized by armed and masked men, who had been concealed in the office, bound, gagged, and threatened, with instant death unless he unlocked the vault, which he did, when the robbers took out $20,000 in gold coin, locked him in and left him. There is no clue to the robbers yet.

The Grand Duke at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 3.—The ball and banquet given to Alexis at the Overton Hotel, last night, was a grand affair, although the attendance was not large. Owing to the well-known aversion of the Duke to speeches, the formal reception, as originally laid down in the programme, was omitted. Dancing commenced at 11 o'clock, and continued till 3. The ball-room was handsomely festooned with Russian and American flags. Over the main door was inscribed: "Russia and America," while above the main chandelier was a circle of gas jets forming the words "Welcome Alexis!" The royal party seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. After the ball they returned to their quarters at the Peabody Hotel, where they will remain until Tuesday next, awaiting the steamer Great Republic. Should she not arrive by that time, they will take another steamer for New Orleans.

Edmond Lee, a colored man, was hanged at Brownsville yesterday, for the murder of Elias King, last October.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The low barometer off the middle Atlantic coast will probably move northward to the neighborhood of Cape Cod by Sunday morning, and northeast winds continue, with snow, on the New England coast. A northwest wind, with partially cloudy and clearing weather, will prevail on Sunday, from Pennsylvania southward to Florida. The thermometer will fall very generally in the Mississippi Valley, with southerly winds and rising temperature. The pressure in Wisconsin will move centrally northward, and over Lake Superior, but extend its influence rapidly southeast to Lake Huron. Brisk winds are anticipated for Lakes Superior and Michigan on Sunday.

Condition of the Union Pacific Road.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—The Union Pacific was, at last accounts, blocked between Laramie and Rawlins, and also west of Rawlins. The snow is still drifting, and the prospect of the road getting clear are as bad as ever. A train left Ogden yesterday for the East, composed of Central Pacific cars west of the blockade. The last eastward train is probably now, with others, at the drifts near Creston. The Japanese Embassy is expected at Salt Lake to-morrow.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Yesterday a crowd of twenty-five masked men went to the jail in Richmond, Ky., where Slough, who murdered his wife on Thursday, was confined, and overpowering the Sheriff took the keys of the jail and proceeded to Slough's cell, marched him out a short distance, and hung him to a tree. The mob then quietly dispersed. The circumstances attending the murder were so brutal, that the action of the mob seems to meet with a general approval.

Grant and Colfax at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The President and Mr. Colfax visited this city this afternoon, and were the guests of Samuel M. Shoemaker. During the evening they visited the Union Orphan Asylum Fair, at Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the orphans of Union soldiers. The President was presented by the ladies with a splendid chair and also with a gift for Mrs. Grant. Mr. Colfax was presented with an elegant afghan for Master Schuyler Colfax. The President and Vice President briefly, but appropriately, acknowledged the compliments. They left on the 8:50 train for Washington.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Leading journals criticise the American case, before the Geneva Arbitrators, with great severity, and urge that the Government declare its opinion in regard to the demand for indirect damages.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to that end have been opened between England and America, and that the British representations are not received in a friendly manner.

Special to the World.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counselled the Cabinet that England must recede immediately from the Treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war. The Council is now discussing the terms in which this resolution shall appear in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present at the Thanksgiving services at St. Paul's.

At a meeting at Galway, Ireland, to-day, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons, a show of hands indicated that a majority favored Nolan, the Home Rule candidate. The result of the vote created a great uproar, which culminated in a riot between the opposing parties. The police attempted to suppress the disturbance, when a furious conflict arose between the officers and the rioters. Order was not restored until many persons had been severely wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times* to-day declares that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and to the American Government, if such action has not already been taken, that if the American case is not reformed, the arbitration may be rapidly concluded.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Duke D'Aumale and Prince De Joinville, in a communication to the official journal, state if they had been present in the Assembly on Friday they would have voted in favor of the return of the Assembly and Government to Paris; and stated that Thiers has induced Casimir Periere to wait until Monday before resigning from the Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The adverse vote in the Assembly, yesterday, on a motion to return to Paris, causes great disappointment. Leon threatens to resign the Prefecture of the Seine in consequence, and it is probable that Casimir Periere will insist upon withdrawing from the Ministry.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Deputies in the late Cortes from Porto Rico, ask for the reforms promised that colony in 1869, viz.: Constitutional government and the abolition of slavery.

At a meeting of the Radical party yesterday, at which nearly seven thousand were present, Emilio ... in an address, alluded to the reported atrocities in Cuba, declaring that they had incontestable evidence that children have been shot. He demanded that a stop be put to such outrages. Speakers called for extensive reforms at home and in the colonies, among them the abolition of capital punishment, slavery, a reduction of taxation, the privilege of trial by jury, and all advocated the continued possession of Cuba, and the maintenance of Spanish authority in the Antilles.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—The Electoral Committee of the Governmental party to-day issued a manifesto to the people of Spain, urging adherence to King Amadeus as the course most favorable for the future welfare of the country.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The German ship of war Gazelle has arrived from Saconilla. General Requeime, the new commander of the Eastern Department, arrived from Spain yesterday.

A portion of the excursionists who came here on the Moro Castle, from New York, will return to-day, and the remainder of them next week.

The Heaviest Portion of the World.

Thomas Hughes, writing for *Macmillan's Magazine*, says: "Galena is undoubtedly the centre of a rich mineral district, indeed, one may say exceptionally rich, for it would seem that silver grows there. A shaft near the town was abandoned for some years. When opened again, lately, an old chain, which had been left hanging by the former explorers, was found covered with silver instead of the futile rust of the Old World! I ventured to cross-examine the mining engineer (a matter-of-fact, successful person) who told me the story, and was convinced that he was not joking, and believed himself that all metals grew. But the most amusing case of faith in Galena that we came across was that of one whom I may perhaps call a typical Western adventurer. He came out young, and had tried many ways of life, including that of an undertaker, encouraged to this particular branch of business by a serious epidemic. As the ordinary funeral apparatus was scarce in Illinois at that time, he converted a light wagon he had into a hearse by the help of some black trappings, and in it he drove a famous old trotter which he had brought from the East. The trade throve with him until one day when he was called on to convey a well-known settler and Justice of the Peace to his last resting place. There would seem to have been a considerable gathering of wagon-owning neighbors to the ceremony in question, and when the procession started one or two of them kept pressing up on the flanks of the hearse. Somehow the pace would keep quickening, till at last, about a mile from the cemetery, in order to hold his place at all, the undertaker was obliged to drop his hands, shout out his feet, and cry 'g'lang' to his trotter. He brought up at the cemetery with a clear lead, though the chief mourner made pretty good time; but possibly in consequence of an accident which happened to the coffin, or because the epidemic abated, soon after left his mournful occupation. Turning his attention to mining and land investment, he became the convert of an ingenious mining speculator and theorist, who has established, to his own satisfaction, that Galena and the immediate neighborhood are the heaviest part of the known world, and will therefore prove the richest in metals. From a cursory perusal of the pamphlet, in which the proofs are given, I gather the argument to be that the present rotatory motion of the earth makes it certain that the weight is pretty evenly divided, and that America is, in fact, about as heavy as the three old continents taken together. But, having regard to the immense disproportion between the aggregate superficial area of Europe and Asia and that of North America, it is clear that the latter must be composed of vastly heavier material, otherwise the world would be lopsided, and its motion entirely different from what we experience. This extra weight can only be caused by an immense preponderence of metals on the American side, and abstruse calculations show that Galena is the precise spot where the greatest mass of them will be found to exist. I give the information for what it may be worth to intending investors. There are wider crotches about in the West by scores."

Interesting Discovery.

An interesting discovery has been made in the south of France. A distinguished geologist has found in the Pyrenees, only a slight distance below the soil, the remains of prehistoric cities. The discoveries are very numerous, and will help in pushing the domain of history still farther back into the past than it has ever gone before. Previous to 1854, we had no idea of lacustrine habitations, but in that year the winter was particularly crisp and cold in Switzerland, and the level of the waters was lowered in all the lakes. The inhabitants of Mellen had profited by the low water to raise a little dike on the borders of Lake Zurich. Driving down some piles, they encountered obstacles, and found that piles and enormous thick oak planks had already been driven down. Between the pieces of wood they discovered stone and bone instruments, clumsy pottery, &c. These utensils bore such a resemblance to those in use by the primitive people, that it was once concluded that the Mellen discoveries were of the greatest antiquity. The "first men" of that country were supposed to have built their habitations above the water, and if the hypothesis were just, the same vestiges of another age would be found at the bottom of the principal lakes. These conjectures were soon confirmed. The fishers remembered that on former occasions their nets had been caught upon piles driven in the lake bottoms, and pottery had also been found, but had been ascribed to a later date. At last every one went to hunting in the lakes, and out of the depths of the Helvetian Lakes they drew up to the light of modern day a civilization heretofore unknown. In Switzerland, more than 200 "stations," as the discoverers called them, or relics of primitive villages, were found. But they did not all belong to the same epoch; some were classified as having been built in the stone age, others in the bronze age, and still others in the iron age. The discoveries in the Pyrenees disclose habitations of the same general character as those under the Swiss lakes. In all the western part of the Pyreneean chain these habitations are very numerous, and belong to the stone age. The Archæological Society of that district is making efforts, at great expense, to develop these discoveries into a species of history of the people who inhabited the houses.

How he Rules his Wife.

Our friend Traddles, in Virginia, has got his wife in proper subjection, and means to keep her so. "Oh!" says he, in telling about it, "there ain't many who know how to rule a wife properly. Now, my old woman's one of the best-natured women in the world, but she's got a devil of a temper. Whenever I see she's got her mad up, if it's a dozen times a day, I just quietly say nothing, but kinder humor her, and she comes round all right after a while. Even when she throws things at me, or gives a wild slash for me with the broom or rollin'-pin, I just dodge a little, and she never hits me the third time before I get my eye on her and let her know I disapprove of such action on her part. Perhaps I have to leave the house to show her this but she sees the point. Then, by being careful not to irritate her, and letting her have her own way, I manage to make her do just as I please. And you bet I make her understand and appreciate my discipline. Oh! I keep her under perfect control. A man has to, you know. Got to be boss in your own house, or first thing you know your wife will ride you down like you wasn't nobody. My wife's a perfect angel in her natural disposition, but any other man but me would spoil her."—*Holden Hill News.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

Financial affairs continued very quiet. In the general market money is plenty, but in this market the demand grows more active, and the supply of loanable funds diminishes as capital becomes locked up in grain held in store. For the present, money is easy and the banks are taking nearly all the first-class short-time paper offered; long paper, however, is not favorably considered, as the banks anticipate use for all their surplus money within a month.

Exchange continues weak, and sells between banks at from 25c per $1,000 discount to par. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The bank clearings for the week ending Feb. 3 were as below:

Monday	$2,496,772.00
Tuesday	1,708,897.79
Wednesday	3,114,421.68
Thursday	2,990,576.82
Friday	4,195,473.89
Saturday	3,399,552.11
Total	$17,505,694.18
Last week	14,226,073.56

DISSOLUTION OF THE YONKERS AND NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.

In pursuance of a petition of the Attorney General, on the report of George W. Miller, superintendent of insurance, made by request of the officers of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company, Judge Barrett has made an order dissolving the Company and appointing Richard T. Franklin Receiver of the assets to wind up the affairs of the Company.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD BONDS IN EUROPE.

Among the new American railroad loans recently negotiated in Europe, are the first mortgage bonds of the San Joaquin branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, which were placed in London and Germany by Speyers & Co. The loan was for $6,000,000, and bids were received for $16,000,000. The price was 92 cents in our currency. The subscription for the $2,000,000 loan of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, brought out in London by Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., amounted to $1,250,000.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Gold has been dull and steady all day, at 109¾@109⅞. Loans ranged from 6 per cent for carrying to 2-64 of 1 per cent for use. The clearings were nearly $48,000,000. The specie shipments for the week were $14,930. The following are the changes in the weekly bank statement: Loans—Increase, $1,729,400; Specie—Decrease, $1,242,100; Circulation—Decrease, $70,200; Deposits—Increase, $167,500; Legal Tender—Increase, $227,700.

This is what Wall street usually calls unfavorable, although there is an increase in the legal tender reserves. The specie reserve of the banks has been decreased by the large absorption of gold by the Treasury for customs. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net loss of $855,225 in their legal reserve. They now hold $8,276,800 above the 25 per cent required by law.

The money market is very easy, and this afternoon closed at 5 to 6 per cent on call.

The Government bond market was quiet and firm at the close.

State bonds were dull and steady, with no particular change.

Stocks opened strong, but not very active. They were steady all day. The market declined ½ to 1 per cent on the bank statement, but at the close was firmer and recovered the decline in most cases. Lake Shore sold up to 91⅞, and Rock Island up to 112⅛. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Coupons, '81	115 1-4	Coupons, '67	112
Coupons, '62	110 7-8	Coupons, '68	112 1-8
Coupons, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	110 1-2
Coupons, '65	110 5-8	Currency 6s	114 3-4
New	110 1-2		

State bonds:

Missouri	94 3-4	Virginia, old	58
Tennessee, old	65	N. Carolina, old	31 1-2
Tennessee, new	65	N. Carolina, new	15 5-8
Virginia, new	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	81	N. J. C.	111 1-4
Western Union	72 1-2	St. Paul	56 1-4
Quicksilver	38 1-2	Do pfd	75 3-4
Adams Express	92 1-4	Wabash	74 3-4
W. & F.	62 1-4	Do pfd	75 3-4
American	67 1-2	Fort Wayne	96
United States	75	Terre Haute	38 1-8
Pacific Mail	58 7-8	Do pfd	55
New York Central	98 3-4	Chicago & Alton	119
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 3-8	Do pfd	122
Erie	33 3-8	O. & M.	45
Do pfd	73 1-2	C., B. & Q.	133
Harlem	118	Lake Shore	91 7-8
Harlem pfd	122	Indiana Central	51 1-4
Reading	112	Illinois Central	129
Mich. Central	113 7-8	Union Pacific stock	38 1-2
Pittsburgh	92 1-4	U. P. bonds	88 3-4
Northwestern	74 1-8	C. P. do	102 1-4
Northwestern pfd	92 5-8		
R. I.	112		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,000	4,809	2,663	1,871
Wheat, bu	2,139	54,250	2,031	4,365
Corn, bu	44,967	57,574	10,778	1,623
Oats, bu	11,180	20,225	6,322	4,656
Rye, bu	975	3,347	2,261	629
Barley, bu	2,800	6,950	12,587	600
Grass seed, lbs	31,745	63,418		1,135
Flax seed, lbs		20,670		78,440
Broom corn, lbs		[illegible]		
Cured meats, lbs	28,380	35,408	1170,949	70,828
Beef, brls	10	208		1387,930
Pork, brls	1,882	1,500	65	153
Lard, lbs	170,200	52,143	247,250	214
Tallow, lbs	11,610	4,880		398,656
Butter, lbs	11,370	30,172	4,000	37,500
Dressed hogs, No	3,468	4,993	1,420	12,874
Live hogs, No	16,398	5,350	2,050	1,898
Cattle, No	1,531	673	1,461	2,009
Sheep, No	1,037	1,671	1,611	1,137
Hides, lbs	65,802	93,837	31,531	2,009
Highwines, brls	227	150	221	186,338
Wool, lbs	880	19,240		350
Potatoes, bu	300	6,946		
Lumber, m	708	145	484	351
Shingles, m	210	240	439	653
Lath, m	72		23	136
Salt, brls			1,129	1,111

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 200 bu wheat; 135 bu oats; 1,233 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 18 cars wheat; 43 cars corn; 2 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 8 cars barley. Total, 75 cars, or 29,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending at dates:

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	2,267	628
Pork, brls	6,033	1,034
Lard, lbs	1,058,691	3,360,694
Meats, lbs	749,972	8,370,063

To-day was another quiet one in produce circles. We applied the term *comatose* a few days ago as descriptive of the condition of our leading markets. Some of them seemed to be almost *moribund* to-day. But there was little change in prices, though the changes were generally on the downward direction when they did occur. There were comparatively few buyers for most of the leading articles of produce.

The Board of Trade to-day tabled the resolution offered yesterday by Howard Priestly, to instruct the Directors to provide a room in which the Board can meet before and after the regular hours of 'Change (11 to 1). The vote was a very close one, but the tablers carried the day on the side of economy.

Highwines were more active at the decline nominally reached yesterday. The market was irregular, sales being made of 200 brls at 87½c, and 150 brls at 87c, closing with 87c bid and refused.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand for Saturday. The market opened dull at $5.00@5.02½, but soon improved to $5.05, with $5.07½ paid for a few extra choice. The market closed firm, with buyers at $5.05. Sales were 2,487 head.

Lake freights were steady. The barks American Union, and Oneonta were chartered at 12c for corn to Buffalo. They will carry out about 60,000 bu on the opening of navigation.

Provisions were quiet and weak, mess pork leading the van as usual. The downward movement was begun last night, at the Evening Board, where pork sold at $13.10 for May, and though the seller undoubtedly made a mistake, intending to say "April," the transaction had a bearish effect. Then came an easier hog market this morning, succeeded by the subjoined packing reports, with the bulletin showing that 6,033 brls of pork have been received during the week from country points, while only 1,034 brls have been shipped out. As we have packed 58,794 hogs in the same time, our stock of pork is rapidly increasing, though the packers are now making more of the hogs into middles than recently. There seems to be no demand of consequence for pork, except that which results in bandying it round among local speculators, and the lumbering districts bid fair to be supplied from country points in their immediate neighborhood, instead of from this city, as formerly. These things are weighing down mess pork, and though some operators affect to bet that this would prove to be the lowest day of the season, there was no general confidence in the future of pork. There was no change in lard for cash lots, but was a shade easier on future, with little demand. Meats were not much wanted, but were steady at yesterday's quotations, except short clear, which were a little easier.

The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.55; do seller March, $12.72½; do seller April, $13.00; do seller May, $13.20. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.90; do seller April, $9.00; do seller May, $9.15@9.20. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear; and 6½@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7⅞c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $12.55; 50 brls do (irregular) at $13.25; 1,000 brls do seller March (last evening), at $12.95; 500 brls do seller March, 2,000 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.80; 500 brls do seller May (last evening), at $13.10; 500 brls do seller the year, after May 15 (do), at $13.15, 1,500 tcs lard, at $8.80; 100 tcs do at $8.75; 117 tcs do (country), at $8.60; 2,000 tcs do, seller March, at $8.90; 250 tcs do seller April, at 9c; 5,000 pcs green hams at 7½c; 250 tcs sweet pickled do (country) at 7½c; 200 boxes Cumberlands at $6.10; 100 boxes short ribs at 6¼c; 100 boxes long clear at 6¾c; 40,000 lbs short clear at 6½c; 300 brls city butchers' tallow at 8½c.

The following shows the state of the hog packing to date at the five principal points in the West. It will be noticed that Chicago has exceeded a million head:

	To date.	Same time last year.	Total last season.
Chicago	1,017,899	735,585	918,087
Cincinnati	601,551	434,913	500,064
Louisville	309,512	241,135	263,185
St. Louis	345,000	268,021	3,5,000
Milwaukee	247,000	210,324	211,000

Flour was dull and unchanged. There was a better inquiry early from local buyers, but it did not amount to much, and sales for shipment to the South were very slow. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Concord) at $7.00; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfine at $4.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.50. Total, 750 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.50, on track.

Wheat was quiet, but steady, at a shade below the average of yesterday's prices, there being very little done except in changing round options from this month to next. The light receipts all over the country tend to keep up prices in the absence of anything like an active demand. Seller March opened to-day at $1.25½, declined to 125⅜, and improved to 125¾ when New York was announced firm, closing steady. Seller last half of this month sold at 124½@124¾, and seller the month at $1.23¾@1.23½, closing at the outside. There was very little inquiry for other grades than No. 2. Rejected was nominal at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 10,000 bu do at $1.23⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.23½; 26,200 bu do at $1.23⅝; 21,000 spring at $1.14; 400 bu, special bin, at $1.16. Total, 69,400 bu.

Corn was rather more active, but irregular and fully ½c lower, being freely offered to few buyers. Cash corn and the shorter options were weak. The longer options were more active, and not so weak, being liberally taken by members of the short interest, who are afraid of a twist in the market, notwithstanding the fact that the whole country back of us is full of corn, and the delivery to it to many wayside stations has been stopped, as at Chicago. The market for cash lots opened at 40c, and declined to 40⅛c at the close. Seller last half sold at 40⅞@40¾c; seller March at 41@41¼c; seller April at 41⅞@42c; seller May at 44⅝@45c; seller May and June at 44½@44⅝c; seller June at 44⅞@45c; and seller July at 45½c, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 56,400 bu No. 2 at 40c; 71,400 bu do at 40⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 40 7-16c; 1,300 bu cars to arrive at 40c; 2,000 bu on track at 41c. Total, 136,600 bu.

Oats were more active but a shade easier, being offered more freely than for several days past. The market ranged at 33⅛@33½c seller the month; 33⅜@34c seller April; and 36@36⅜c seller May, closing with buyers at the inside. Rejected was nominal at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu (special house) at 32⅛c; 5,000 bu at 33½c; and 30,100 bu at 32⅛c. Total, 35,600 bu.

Rye was in active demand, and 1@2c higher in consequence, closing strong at the outside figures paid. Seller March sold at 71@72c. Rejected was nominal at 62c. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 71½c; 5,000 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70½c; 3,000 bu do at 70c. Total, 12,800 bu.

Barley was in better request, and a shade firmer all round on cash and options for No. 2. Other grades were not wanted. Seller the month sold at 60½c, and seller March at 61@61½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 61c; 400 bu do at 60½c; 3,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu by sample at 64c; 400 bu at 52c; 400 bu do at 51½c; 800 bu do at 51c. Total, 14,200 bu. Rejected was quoted at 42@45c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was not a single transaction in either wheat or corn. A sale was made of 250 boxes long clear at 6⅞c seller March. Nothing else.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market. Week Ending Feb. 3.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,432	5,630	809
Tuesday	1,146	10,860	842
Wednesday	2,405	19,951	
Thursday	1,201	18,315	2,418
Friday	1,531	16,398	1,699
Saturday	686	13,695	1,037
Total	9,402	84,789	7,612
Last week	11,963	58,367	10,357
Week before last	9,958	86,935	12,170
Week ending Jan 13	11,449	110,500	9,242
Total 4 weeks	42,772	340,592	39,381

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	736	898	
Tuesday	821	2,365	714
Wednesday	763	2,494	
Thursday	993	4,898	1,303
Friday	1,461	2,926	1,481
Saturday			
Total	47,774	13,776	3,478
Last week	7,941	16,485	3,658

The receipts of live hogs during the four months ending Jan. 31, 1872, compare with the receipts for the four months ending Jan. 31, 1871, as follows:

	Last year.	This year.	Increase.
October	149,377	161,212	11,823
November	204,786	358,766	153,980
December	347,343	456,831	109,288
January	300,697	361,935	61,238
Total	1,002,403	1,348,244	346,341

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	75	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	95
To Albany	70	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	42½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

Cattle per car	Pounds.
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	20,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	12,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	10,000

CATTLE—A reduction of 25c per 100 lbs was sustained at the opening of the market this week, the decline being mainly due to the neglect of the railroad companies to furnish freight room, though the unfavorable tenor of Eastern advices had a rather depressing effect. As the week advanced shippers experienced less difficulty in obtaining cars, and, as the markets below assumed a healthier tone, a more confident feeling prevailed. Under the increased demand prices firmed up a little, though the decline suffered on Monday was not fully recovered, the market closing about a ¼c lower than last week. The demand has been quite general in its character, and butchers' stuff and stock steers, as well as the upper grades, have met with ready sale. As to quality, the offerings were much the same as those of last week and the preceding one, medium to good grades comprising the major portion.

To-day only a light business was transacted. The fresh receipts were small, and as the few stale cattle held over from yesterday were generally of an undesirable quality, buyers took hold sparingly. The best lots, as usual, found their way into the hands of shippers, at $4.50@4.75 for medium steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, and at $5.00@5.40 for good to choice steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. Butchers and feeders took a few car loads each, the former paying $3.50@4.50, and the latter $3.50@4.25. The market closed steady:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	5.00@5.40
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.75

HOGS—With the exception of a slight depression during Wednesday, the hog market has ruled active and buoyant throughout the past week. In comparison with last week, the receipts exhibit a marked increase, but both packers and shippers have been actively engaged, and the combined demand has proved quite equal to the supply. The market opened firm on Monday at $4.25@4.75, declined 10c on Wednesday, recovered on the following day, and has ruled steady since, the closing rates being $4.25@4.30 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.75 for good to extra. The average weight of the hogs received during the month of January was 238¼ lbs, and not 386¼, as the types made us say in yesterday's report. To-day there was a fair demand,—chiefly on packing account,—and sales were effected at yesterday's prices:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—This branch of the live stock trade has been reasonably active from the opening to the close, without important change in values. Shippers keep steadily at work, and the demand from this source, in addition to the wants of local butchers was sufficient to keep the pens cleared, prices ruling comparatively steady at $4.00@4.75 for common; at $5.00@5.75 for medium to fair, and at $6.00@6.75 for good to choice.

The Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

BUTTER—Prices range about the same as on the opening days of the week. The demand is only fair, and is mainly confined to the better grades. For really fine dairy butter our outside quotation is freely paid, but the offerings good enough to command this figure are comparatively few. We repeat our list, as follows: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Great firmness was evinced in this market, and the quoted prices were thoroughly sustained all around. The stocks are moderate, and as the raw material is still working upward a further advance in the manufactured article seems probable. We quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 32c; Minnesota, 31c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade is again active, and prices are firm. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 25@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—No improvement was visible in the bean market. The offerings continue to exceed the demand, and prices rule weak and unsettled. Sales to-day were chiefly within the range of $1.50@1.85. We quote: $1.40@1.65 for common; $1.70@1.85 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet, and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels and $8.00@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. The following are the current prices: New York factory genuine, 15c; do imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—The coal market was without perceptible change. Business is fair and prices remain firm at the following range: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50@10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Met with a good local inquiry at $7.00@8.50 per brl.

EGGS—Continue plenty and prices were again weak and irregular, sales making at 27@28c for fresh, and at 15@20c for preserved.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was only a limited movement in this class of goods, and the general market was quoted easy. Prices range as follows: Dates, 8@10c; figs, drums, 17@18c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@14c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.75; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 36@37c; peaches, pared, 13@20c; peaches, halves, 9@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Trade was a little more active to-day, and the general market was stronger, though nominally values were unchanged: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There was little doing in green fruits, and prices were weak, as follows: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—A liberal movement was witnessed in the staples, but for side goods the demand was rather light. Prices were generally firm; especially so for coffees, which have an upward tendency East. Values underwent no quotable change, and we repeat our list as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 10@13½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 28@30c; Singapore, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, 24@25c; Miracembo, 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12½@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12@12½c; X C do, 12@12¼c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.35; common molasses, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 12½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 42@45c; pepper, 21@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was again quoted dull and the market was lacking in strength. The stocks are liberal, and are increasing. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No decided change was visible in this market, which was firm, with something of an upward tendency, as prices have lately advanced East. The demand is good and bids fair to become active soon, and holders are not anxious to realize at present rates. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the New York market: "Business continues quite active and some large sales have been made the past week at an advance in the best qualities of ½@1c per pound over those quoted the previous week. Some considerable sales have been made of hides to arrive at the advance. The receipts of the week have been heavier than for some weeks previous, being over 95,000, but the sales have also been unusually large, over 100,000." We quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The following quotations are firmly adhered to:

[illegible]

LEATHER—Domestic stock is very firm, and with the opening of the spring trade, a general advance is looked for. Imported leather remains steady and unchanged. The following from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, shows the condition of the Boston market:

"Trade has been rather active at prices noted in our last week's report. The stock of good leather is less than it has been for years, and as prices of hides are high and firm, we see no probability that a supply of leather can be made under our quotations. If rates do not advance, tanners threaten to decline to purchase hides, and close up their works, assuring us that they are losers at present prices of the raw material."

Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 31@36c; line city, per lb, 38@42c; kip, per lb, 80@$1.00; do veal, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@22c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 85c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 26 lbs, $1.60@1.80; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.00; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is steady, with a rather better demand than a few days ago. We quote:

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We continue to quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 19c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 9½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The market was active and firm at the advanced prices established yesterday, all sales making on the basis of $4.75; 10d to 60d per keg $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75.

OILS—Prices were the same as noted in our last report. The demand was generally reported light, but an active spring trade is looked for, and all standard oils are being held with decided firmness. We continue to quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, 92c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 80c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 80@81c.

POTATOES—Were in fair request, and prices were firm at 75@85c for common mixed lots, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Was more plenty, but with a good demand previous rates were tolerably well sustained, sales being effected at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.00; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was firmly held at former quotations, at $3.00@3.30 for common to prime, and a few buyers at less prices. Clover was nominal at $6.25@6.35, and Hungarian at $1.00.

TEAS—Remain steady and firm at the annexed quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This market was without change in any essential particular. There was a good demand, both on local and interior account, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list, as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 85c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Only a fair demand was reported, and prices were steady and unchanged: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand for this staple shows no signs of abatement, and the buoyant feeling that has distinguished the market for several weeks past is still prevalent. The limited character of the supply, however, restricts operations, and the volume of business is comparatively light. An exchange speaks as follows of the Boston market: "The excitement in the wool market this past week has been greater than we ever remember to have witnessed. Buyers were so urgent to obtain supplies, at almost any price, that some holders withdrew their stocks from the market, refusing every offer and declining to name a figure at which they would sell. A marked advance has, therefore, been established in all descriptions of wool, both foreign and domestic, and the sales reach altogether 3,300,000 lbs, of which 1,600,000 lbs were domestic fleece, and about 750,000 lbs domestic pulled. The great firmness displayed by holders of wool in the face of the unusually high prices now ruling is, of course, primarily attributable to the scarcity of the staple, but it is also owing, in a measurable degree, to the more healthy position of the market for woollen goods, manufacturers of which do not now utter such loud complaints of unprofitable production as they did a year ago; and it is a noteworthy fact, indicative, doubtless, of the highly prosperous state of the country, spite of the load of taxation the people have to carry, that notwithstanding the continuous great advance in the price of the raw material, consumption has not been sensibly checked, and we have not heard of the closing of any of our large mills. We quote:

[illegible]

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 3—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92¼; bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 92¾; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 91¼.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Rentes, 55f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅜d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d @11s 10d. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 69s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The dry goods market is quiet, but very firm for all desirable grades adapted to the season. Indian Head heavy brown sheetings have been advanced to 14½c; 7-8 do 14½c. Red Cross wigans are advanced to 13c; Green Star do, 12c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,300. The market continues strong to the close; nearly all sold out at last week's prices. A strong effort was made by New York and Brighton men to break the market, but holders were firm and maintained their position. The range is 5 to 9¼c for common to medium; 6 to 7c for fair to good; extra, 7½ to 7¾c. Henry Rosenthal sold 150 Illinois, av 1,450 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; 100, av 1,380 lbs, at 6½c; 19, av 830 lbs, at 5½c; 15, av 1,680 lbs, at 6½c; McKirchway, 107, av 1,400 lbs, at 6½c; J. Thompson, 20 Illinois, av 1,270 lbs, at 7c; 30, av 1,230 lbs, at 6½c. Eastman Bros. 34 Illinois, av 1,320 lbs, 6 to 6½c. Geo. Ward, 14 Ohio, av 1,630 lbs, at 7c; S. Coon, 14 Kentucky oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 7½c; 6 Illinois selected, av 1,540 lbs, at 7½c. W. Robbins, 50 Western steers, av 1,270 lbs, at 6½ to 6¾c; 15 Missouri oxen, av 1,760 lbs, at 7c; 18 Kentucky oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 7c; 19 Michigan steers, av 1,050 lbs, at 5½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,400 head. Market steady at last week's prices. Western, av 75 lbs, at 7½c; av 85, at 7½@7¾c; av 95, at 7½c; av 109, at 7¾ to 8½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,600 head; no sales. Dressed steady at 6 to 6½c for av 300 lbs.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—At East Liberty the cattle arrivals are fair, but the prospects slow; best, 6½ to 6¾c; stockers, 3½ to 4½c.

Sheep—Arrivals fair; prospects slow; best, 7 to 7½c; medium, 6 to 6½c; common, 5 to 5½c.

Hogs—Arrivals light; prospects fair. Philadelphia, $5.30; Yorkers, $5 10 to $5.25.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton steady; good ordinary, 20c; net receipts, 638 bales; exports, coast, 158; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 50,689 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 21½c; net receipts, 1,138 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 59,118 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton steady; middlings, 21½c; net receipts, 1,156 bales; exports, coast, 518 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 27,839 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 22½c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Cotton active at full prices, middlings, 21¼@21½c; net receipts, 2,562 bales; exports, coast, 716 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 72,516 bales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Firm and higher. Sales, 2,000 bales, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; receipts, 800 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58; winter red Western, $1.64. Rye quiet, Western 92½@93c. Rye quiet. Barley quiet. Malt unchanged. Corn shade firmer, receipts 7,800 bu; new Western mixed, 73@73½c; yellow, 77c; very choice new Western mixed, 74c. Oats quiet; receipts, 12,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@54c.

EGGS—Scarcely so firm. 33@36c.

HOPS—Quiet, 20@45c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Steady, hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 26@29; Orinoco, 24½@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; extra Ohio at 75@77c; unwashed, 37@60c; Texas, 42c; pulled, 64@75c; California tall clip, 35@37½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9@9¾c. Molasses dull; domestic, 40@57c. Rice dull, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½@13c; refined, 22½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.50; old do, $13.50; prime do, $12.25; new prime mess, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5½@6c; hams, 8½@9c; middles quiet, long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet.

CHEESE—Firmer at 13@16½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Steady at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand; XX, $6.40@6.50; family, $7.40@8.00. Wheat—Spring firm and higher; No. 2, $1.32; winter less active and higher; No. 3, $1.61; No. 2, $1.70@1.71. Corn in good demand for bulk, and higher; mixed on track, 41½c; No. 2 in elevator, 42c. Oats steady; No. 2 on track, 35c; elevator, 37@37½c; mixed sacked, 42@43c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 65c. Rye higher and wanted; No. 2, 78@80c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; for cash, 13½c, buyer March. Dry salt meat nominal, 6@6½c, packed. Bacon quiet; 6½c, 7½c, 7¾c, packed. Lard nominal; 8¾@9c for prime to choice.

HOGS—Firm at $4.10@5.40.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bu; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 180,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; rye, 2,600 bu; hogs, 1,563 head; cattle, 150 head. Receipts of hogs since November 1, 442,591 head; same time last year, 304,054; shipments this year, 64,469 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 red, $1.52; No. 2, $1.46@1.47. Corn steady at 52c. Oats dull and nominal at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady, at 20½c for car lots; 21@22c for small lots; crude quiet at $4.75.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Firm and quiet; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.25@6.75. Grain firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75. Bulk meats and bacon active and firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Bacon—shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c; hams firm; plain, 11½c; sugar-cured, 12½c. Lard firm, at 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, at 87@88c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.58; amber, $1.46. Corn steady, 50 higher; 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet, at $5.30.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.56; amber Michigan, $1.48@1.48½; No. 1 red, $1.47½; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.45½. Corn dull and nominal; low mixed, 47c; yellow, 47½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dull and nominal, at $5.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; family, $6.90@7.10. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.52@1.55. Corn firm at 46@47c. Rye steady at 87@88c. Oats firm at 44@45c. Barley firm at 70@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and nominal, at $13.12½@13.25. Lard quiet and held firmly at 8¾@9c asked; sales of steam at a shade less. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 5c, 6½c, 6¾c for shoulders, clear rib, and clear. Bacon—Dull and nominal at 6½c, 7½c, 7¾c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher at $4.40@4.75. Receipts, 2,500.

WHISKEY—Fair demand but lower at 87c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat, Pennsylvania, $1.55@1.60. Corn, oats, and rye, absence of business for want of stock. Harbor closed by ice.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $14.50@14.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@7c; sides, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 8@8½c; hams, 13@14½c. Bulk shoulders, loose, 5½@6c; sides, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 6½@7c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.23. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 40½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 70c. Barley firm; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.25@4.45.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak at $12.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $7.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.57@1.59. Corn advancing; yellow, 68@69c; old mixed Western, 70c. Oats firm; white, 55@56; mixed, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, extra white mixed, $1.82. Corn unchanged at 66@68c.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.: At the City of Buffalo, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Western Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District. SHERMAN S. JEWETT, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.: At the City of Buffalo, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Buffalo City Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said District. SHERMAN S. JEWETT, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF New York, ss.: At the City of Buffalo, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of New York, and located at the City of Buffalo, within said District, which has been adjudged a Bankrupt on a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District. SHERMAN S. JEWETT, Assignee, &c.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY
Chicago Tribune.

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In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And recording its former greatness after its late disastrous visitation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make fitness and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the largest commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

[illegible]

Illinois Central. On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1872.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The tenor of nearly all the despatches from London, for the past two weeks, with reference to the pending claims against Great Britain, growing out of the Alabama depredations, has been calculated, at the first glance, to impress the reader with the certainty of a speedy disruption of the Geneva Conference. The London *Times*, which may be said to reflect the opinions of the English Government more clearly and intelligently than any other public journal, has probably given us the exact dimensions and character of the cloud between the two countries. The point made by the *Times*, in which all the other English journals coincide, is, that England shall demur to the consideration of any claim for indirect and consequential damages; and, if the Court does not sustain the demurrer, she shall withdraw from the arbitration. This is the sum and substance of the English position, as we believe; but it does not follow that war, or even unfriendliness, is to result from this expression of opinion. We were not aware, and we think hardly anybody in this country was aware, until so informed by the English journals, that our Government had adopted Mr. Sumner's notions concerning consequential or inferential damages; viz.: that England is responsible, not only for the value of the property destroyed by the Anglo-rebel cruisers, but, also, for all the loss and inconvenience resulting from the existence of those cruisers, as, for instance, high rates of marine insurance, the transfer of American vessels to foreign flags, the cost of pursuing the Alabama, the prolongation of the war, and what not. The London *Times* makes the point, that no such items were ever advanced in the correspondence between the two Governments, and that, if they had been urged at the Washington Conference, they would have been scouted with indignation.

The probability is, that those managing the case for the United States have put in a claim for a great deal more than they expect to get. At all events, neither nation can afford to go to war upon such a maladroit proceeding. England is in honor bound to pay all just demands, and we do not believe that the Court will award any other than just damages. If she refuses to pay a just claim and retreats from the arbitration, the United States can satisfy its claim by seizing upon the nearest property of the defendant, and that would be tantamount to war. To make war, with the political and agrarian excitements in Ireland raging at fever-heat, and with the radical reformers of the Dilke school laying siege to the Throne itself, and only waiting for an emergency in which to put their sentiments to practical use, would be a dangerous policy. To retreat from an arbitration in which the briefs have already been made out, and the case virtually submitted for trial, would establish a dangerous precedent, as England is constantly involved in complications of this character, growing out of her commercial greed and loose notions of neutrality, for which little excuse can be framed, when the limited extent of her coasts and the admirable organization of her coast-guards are considered.

On the other hand, the United States cannot afford to allow this claim to be a cause of war, for the precedent would be as dangerous to us as to England. We have over 2,000 miles of seacoast, everywhere abounding with indentations, affording outlets for almost innumerable creeks and rivers, out of which privateers can readily slip. Once establish the validity of indirect and consequential damages, and it must inevitably tell against us in the future. If we make the precedent that England must pay us, not only for the actual direct damages inflicted upon our commercial marine by the depredations of the Alabama, but, also, the indirect damages, such as the general expense to which all vessels were subjected in avoiding her, the increased rates of insurance, the additional costs of protection under the flags of other nations, the general hindrance to business interests, the prolongation of the war, etc., it simply follows that we cannot refuse to submit ourselves to the same rule; the only difference being that, while England allowed three vessels to prey upon our commerce, we could practically place no limit to the number of privateers, or the bill of expense. We do not believe that the people of the United States expect any such ideal damages, or desire to establish any such dangerous precedent, whatever the lawyers may have submitted in their "case." If they have made any such absurd claim, we devoutly hope the Geneva Court will throw it out, and award only such damages as can be proved by adding up the value of the vessels and cargoes destroyed. These, we believe, the English Government will not hesitate to pay at once and in full. Whatever may be the views of those who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in great waters, we who dwell in the interior do not want to be taxed, for future privateer depredations, one cent more than the actual damages. If England and Germany, or England and Russia, go to war, we do not want to establish a precedent for a claim against us for the remotest consequential damages that transcendentalism can suggest, growing out of the operations of an American Laird and a British Semmes.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The action of the majority of the United States Senate, in passing, in the month of January, a resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, without having passed a single appropriation bill, or any other measure of importance, is without precedent in the history of the Government. The object of the resolution has not been disclosed, but it can hardly be disguised. The President, in his annual message, and in subsequent communications to Congress, has intimated that, while he was disposed to leave the initiation of general legislation to Congress, there were certain measures which he felt it to be his duty under the Constitution to recommend, and for which he was constrained to ask specific legislation. The first of these was a reduction of taxes. The public revenue last year was more than $100,000,000 in excess of the Government needs. The experience of the past has shown that each time the rates of taxes are reduced, and the number of untaxed articles increased, the revenues of the Government are largely augmented by the increased consumption and the activity given to trade. The annual revenue from pig-iron, with a duty of $7 per ton, will exceed that collected when the rate was $9, and a reduction to $5 will probably be followed by even a greater amount of revenue. The President, however, strongly represented that the taxes were unnecessarily high, and asked for legislation reducing them. The majority in the Senate do not intend to give any heed to this request, and propose to defeat it in one way or the other.

The President also recommended, for many urgent reasons, the passage of an act of general amnesty; to this the majority of the Senate are apparently opposed, and do not intend to pass any such act. But the favorite and especial measure urged upon Congress by the President is the reform of the Civil Service. So earnest is the President in this matter, that he has, by his own order, directed that the regulations for appointments to the Civil Service of certain grades shall have the force of law; and he has requested of Congress certain legislation to make these regulations permanent. This favorite measure of the President has not been received kindly by his personal adherents in the Senate. It has provoked the bitterest denunciations, and Senators, claiming to be the special champions of the Executive, have employed sarcasm and invective to bring it into contempt, and defeat it.

The masses of the Republican party are demanding that these three measures shall be adopted, and they want them adopted before Congress adjourns, and before the Presidential election. The majority of the Senate do not seem to care any more for the demands of the people than they do for the President's recommendations. When Andrew Johnson was President, this assumption of power to coerce the President, to treat his messages and his policy with contempt and ridicule, was the rule, and was justified on the ground that Johnson had apostatized. But the adoption of the same policy toward President Grant has no such apology. It is rank usurpation, and a studied, deliberate degradation of the President.

The resolution for the early adjournment of Congress is a device to postpone, and, of course, defeat, any legislation on these three subjects. For this end, Senator Morton, immediately after New Year's, proposed the resolution that Congress adjourn in May. Having passed that resolution, the next step will be to hold a caucus, and frame another resolution reciting that the time of the session is so short that it will not be practicable to consider any other business than the regular appropriation bills, and, perhaps, some scheme of subsidy for some new steamship building company. And thus the Senate, perhaps, by the 1st of March, will have caucussed itself into the attitude of declaring that neither of the measures proposed by the President can be considered or acted upon at this session. The same discreditable plan of defeating necessary legislation was resorted to in the Senate at the last session, and the country beheld the extraordinary spectacle of the Vice President compelled, day after day, under a rule of the Senate, to declare that it was disorderly to move that the Senate take up for action a bill from the House of Representatives repealing an obnoxious, unnecessary, and oppressive tax.

OPPOSITION TO THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The foreign element, or a portion of it, at Chicago, having attempted to thwart one measure for the general good, the same element at Peoria and other interior towns has now commenced an attempt to thwart another. At the present rate of antagonism to measures instituted for the protection of the community as a whole, it will soon be considered doubtful whether foreign-born citizens want any laws passed which do not immediately minister to their special interests. The law which has incited the turbulent element of Peoria to opposition is the Temperance law. This State ordinance, like our city fire ordinance, was devised for the good of the whole people, and for the protection of a class who have never been able to protect themselves, viz.: women and children. It does not prohibit liquor-selling or liquor-drinking but throws the cloak of the law around those who are exposed to the injuries of liquor-drinking and selling, and are helpless to avert them. It is a law above all sects or parties, and only seeks to accomplish the highest mission of all laws,—the protection of the weak. The opposition to its enforcement will be reinforced undoubtedly by the lowest and most depraved elements of every community against whom it principally operates. That there is need of just such a law, no right-minded person will question for an instant. It passed both houses of the Legislature by an overwhelming vote, irrespective of parties, and was promptly signed by the Governor. Nearly six months must elapse before it can be enforced, and, during this time, it may be inferred from these initial proceedings that the foreign-born citizens will bring all possible pressure to bear against it. Their movements should be met firmly and persistently by the friends of the bill, and from every village, town, and city in the State, should go forth such a demand for its thorough enforcement as shall convince the foreign element, or any other element opposed to it, that their opposition is futile,—that it is a law of the State, and that it must be enforced. It is time that such "elements" were taught the American ideas of law, and the American ideas of obedience to law.

Saturday's investigation of the frauds in the New York Custom House developed some peculiar ideas as to the duty of the Congressional Committee. It has been the general impression that the Committee was appointed in order to collect *all* the testimony on the subject, without fear or favor, and report from a careful comparison of the differing statements. This general impression is not, however, shared in by Senator Pratt. According to his ideas, anything which might tend to implicate any one outside of the immediate "Ring" should be promptly rejected. The Associated Press report of Feb. 3 states that General W. S. Hillyer testified that, three weeks ago, General Grant said that he (Grant) knew nothing of Leet's connection with the General Order business until last February. Thereupon Senator Casserly caused an extract from the stenographer's report of Colonel Leet's sworn statement to be read. From this it appeared that Leet admitted having talked to the President about getting the General Order business before he came to New York (in March, 1869). This striking difference between Hillyer's and Leet's statements does not, of course, in itself implicate the President in any way. It may very well be that he talked with his former Aide-de-Camp about the General Order business, and yet knew nothing of his subsequent connection with it until a year ago. Every fair-minded man would not only hope, but believe, that our Chief Magistrate is guiltless in this whole affair. Senator Pratt, however, not content with letting well enough alone, thought best to attract general attention to the discrepancy, by moving to omit from the record the extract from Leet's testimony! If he had been the professed enemy of the Administration, he could not have devised a plan better calculated to arouse public distrust. It is only guilt that fears publicity, and the motion of the Senator from Indiana has an ugly showing, as if he thought the admission of this testimony might lead to damaging revelations about somebody. Fortunately for the President, and for everyone else in any way connected with the affair, the preposterous motion was promptly lost,—only Senator Pratt voting in its favor. The testimony will, therefore, be submitted to Congress, and afterwards to the people, ungarbled; and the country, with a full knowledge of the facts, can come to a just decision.

The St. Louis *Republican* has discovered another reason why the Chicago Relief bill should not be passed, viz.: that, if building materials should be admitted here free of duty, for a short time, it would be "at the particular cost of those who manufacture building materials." This is equivalent to saying that if, by some miraculous agency, all the buildings in the burnt district could be suddenly restored as they were on the 7th of October last, it would be "at the particular cost of those who manufacture building materials." And, to push the absurdity one step further, it is equivalent to saying that, if the fire had not occurred at all, the existence of those buildings would be "at the particular cost of those who manufacture building materials."

We maintain that those who manufacture building materials lose nothing whatever by the restoration of the burnt district, whether that restoration be accomplished by the remission of duties or by miraculous agency. We grant that, if they are allowed to tax us for the privilege of rebuilding, they will *gain* something that they ought not to have; but it is idle, illogical, and false to say that they will *lose* anything whatever.

Pass around the contribution-box! An eminent and wealthy salt manufacturer testifies before the Committee of Ways and Means that the duty on salt is only equal to a tax of six cents per annum on each consumer,—that is, on every man, woman and child in the United States. Is it this contribution which enables the Onondaga Salt Company to sell their salt in Canada at half the price they charge for it at their own doors in the State of New York?

A six-penny contribution from the people of the United States would pay the first cost of all the salt manufacturing property in the country, and leave a handsome surplus to help pay off the national debt.

The eccentric correspondent of the New York *World* in London telegraphs that Chief Justice Cockburn has officially advised the English Government that they must immediately recede from the Treaty of Washington, "leaving America to decide between a new treaty and war."

As the two countries managed to get on for the space of nine years without either treaty or war, the point of Lord Cockburn's syllogism seems to be wanting, unless we are to understand that England is so much aggrieved by the shape in which the Alabama claims are presented at the Geneva Conference that she is determined to fight.

Arctic Discovery.

The public have followed with interest the discoveries in the Arctic Ocean by Norwegian sailors in the last few years. Captain Elling Carlsen, who is renowned as one of the ablest and most daring of these men, has lately added very much to our knowledge of these distant regions. By his expedition of 1871 Nova Zembla was, probably for the first time, circumnavigated by a sailor; he also discovered the place, and the very house, which the Dutch Captain, Willem Barentz, and his crew, occupied in the winter of 1596-97.

Captain Carlsen, of the sloop Solid, left Hammerfest, Finmarken, Norway, the 26th of May, 1871; on the 12th of July he arrived at the northern coast of Nova Zembla. On the eastern coast the ice forced him into a port, which he named "Ishaon" (Ice-port); there he observed with his spy-glass a wooden building near the shore. He went ashore, and, investigating the house, he found five sailor chests, five hammocks, some tools, guns, cooking implements, a flute, nautical instruments, and some books in the Dutch language. Carlsen raised a pole, under which he laid a tin box with a written statement of his presence there from the 9th to the 13th of September, 1871; then he took the above mentioned things on board and left the port. He sailed farther along the eastern and the southern coast into Matoskin Sound, where he hardly escaped being wrecked in the ice. On the 17th of October he returned to Wardo, Norway, having thus solved the problem of sailing around Nova Zembla. The reports of the expeditions of the Dutchman Barentz, in the last decade of the sixteenth century leave no doubt that the house found by Captain Carlsen on the shore of Ishaon was the same which, in the winter of 1596-97 gave shelter to the brave Captain Barentz and his comrades.

William Barentz was, in the year 1594, Chief Commander of a Dutch expedition fitted out for exploring the Northeast Passage to Eastern Asia. He discovered the most northern point of Nova Zembla, Ice Cape, and then returned home. In 1595 seven ships were fitted out and sent to the same regions; but the bad weather and the many icebergs of that year forced them to leave Nova Zembla even before they reached Ice Cape. Barentz proposed to go into a port on the shore and there wait for the next spring, but he was overruled by the ship council and the expedition returned to Holland. The third and last expedition left Amsterdam the 10th of May, 1596; on the 26th of August the ship of Barentz was wrecked at Ishaon; he and his crew, 17 men, built a house of some drifting timber, which they found on the shore. Here they lived to the 14th of June, 1597, when they left in their boats. Barentz died some time after and was interred on the southern coast of Nova Zembla; five more died in the course of a month; the surviving twelve arrived the 2d of September at Kola, in Russia, from which place they were sent home.

It was certainly on the same place where Barentz and his unhappy comrades in 1596 were thrown ashore, and on the ruins of the same hut which the Dutchmen had built as a winter residence, that Captain Carlsen stood on the 9th of September, 1871,—a place where probably no human being during the past 275 years had set his foot. Captain Carlsen examined the place as well as the time permitted him to do. Under cover of ice he found the various things above mentioned, and it was probably by reason of this perpetual ice-cover that many of the things found were as well preserved as if they had been left there a few years ago, instead of 275.

On the 13th of September Carlsen left Ishaon and set his course southward, but he was constantly hindered by icebergs, by which he was partially driven along. On the 22d of September he reached the eastern opening of Matoskin Sound, but was there again surrounded by ice, so he commenced to clear the boats and fit them up for transportation over the ice, if he should be compelled to leave the vessel. Meanwhile the ice again broke up and he escaped into open water. On the 6th of October he got in sight of the island of Waigatz, and reached Wardo, Norway, on the 17th of October, 1871.

A Chance for Cheap Bricks.

The Canal Commissioners offer for sale the clay now deposited on both banks of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The deposit commences at the lock at Bridgeport, and extends thence 25,000 feet or nearly five miles, along the canal. It will be sold in sections of 1,000 feet, and the purchasers will have five years in which to move the clay. This clay is from five to nine feet deep, extending back from the canal an average, perhaps, of fifty feet. The purchaser of a single section will have a bed of clay already excavated 1,000x50, and, say, nine feet deep. This five miles of clay is equal to supplying Chicago with all the bricks that can be used here for many years. The manufacture is advantageous in many respects. The purchaser has a strip of land ninety feet wide on which to build his kilns, lay off his yards, and pile his fuel. He can move his machine to the spot by canal. He can begin grinding the clay and molding his brick at once; moving his machine or machines along the plain as fast as he uses the clay. He can get all the wood and coal he wants for fuel by canal, and, as fast as the bricks are made, can send them, by canal and river, in less than two hours, to any dock in any part of the city.

No such opportunity for brick-making has ever been offered. The supply of clay is far in excess of the needs of this city for brick; this clay is already excavated; the brick machine can be backed up against the pile of clay from which it is to be fed. Wood from the lake can be landed at the kilns; coal can be had by the canal; and, as the kilns the farthest off will not be five miles from Van Buren street bridge, the boats can be loaded, and the bricks landed at any point along the river, and the boats returned, all by daylight. There will be no rent to pay for the occupation of the land. Considering all things, bricks can be made from this clay for several dollars per thousand cheaper than at any other point within the city, and much less than they can be made at points where the transportation is by rail.

There is another Richmond in the field. Richmond, Ky., boasts of the latest murder by Lynch-law. A man named Slough killed his wife there on Thursday, and was duly arrested and imprisoned. Saturday, a small crowd of masked men went to the jail, overpowered the Sheriff, took Slough from his cell, murdered him by hanging, just outside the jail, and dispersed. The report adds: "The action of the mob seems to meet with general approval." Where Lynch-law is unusual, the community is shocked. The very fact of general approval greeting such a cowardly exhibition shows, what indeed is a notorious fact, that the perpetrator of a heinous crime in Kentucky always stands a very good chance of being lynched. In view of this, perhaps, the most noticeable thing about the whole matter is the statement that the Sheriff was overpowered. Why his assistants and himself, forewarned, could not have defended the jail against twenty-five men, whose appearance must have instantly shown their purpose, it is difficult to see. When a man in office swears to uphold the law, the people have the right to expect that he will do so at all risks; but nowadays the oath seems to be taken with a proviso that it is to be kept only when perfectly convenient. The Sheriff of Richmond, Ky., is morally and legally responsible for the death of a possibly innocent man; and, if it were possible to mete out even-handed justice in such a case, his compeers throughout the country would be benefited by the warning. A kindred instance of criminal violation of duty is reported in Santa Cruz County, Cal. Last Friday afternoon, the Treasurer of the county was seized by armed and masked men, and threatened with death unless he unlocked the vault. With a fine regard for his own welfare and disregard for his sworn duty, he yielded and opened the door. The robbers obtained $20,000 in gold, and, taking the Treasurer at his own valuation, put him in the vault in place of the money, and made good their escape. It would be refreshing to hear of one or two instances of manly disregard of self, which would cast into the shade such weak cowardice.

For many years, Texan cattle-raisers have been liable to have their stock stolen at any time by armed bands of Mexicans. Emboldened by success, and doubtless urged on by the troubled state of their own country, and the consequent laxity of law, these rascals have been, during the last year, redoubling their raids, and selling stolen cattle openly in towns just across the frontier. All attempts to have them brought to justice have failed. Recently a test-case was brought up, and the Mexican authorities, both State and National, gravely decided that the Extradition Treaty with the United States only gave them power to deliver up American fugitives from American justice, while their own Courts could take no cognizance of offences committed by their citizens outside of Mexico. As a matter of course, when robbery was thus legalized, it throve apace. The residents of Southern Texas, despairing of justice from Mexico, have sent a delegation to Washington to ask for redress. Mr. Conner, a Representative from that State, has introduced in the House a resolution of inquiry, which will, in all probability, be favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and be promptly acted upon. These wrongs must be righted. Congress will have a rare opportunity to protect one branch of American industry without wronging any other branch, and should be quick to improve it.

"Bundling" was an American institution of great repute. Its precise nature can now scarcely be explained to ears polite; but, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was of practically universal acceptation in the country towns of New York and New England. A Tory clergyman, driven from Connecticut to England by the outbreak of the Revolution, published in London an elaborate account and defence of the custom, strongly urging its adoption in Great Britain. The suggestion does not, however, seem to have been well received; and, soon after, the practice became obsolete in America. It has since been embalmed in Irving's History of New York, and so will probably be permanently remembered. It has been reserved for Baltimore to revive some of the features of the ancient amusement. According to the Washington *Capital*, the best society of the Maryland metropolis has been indulging in a "sheet and pillow-case party." These two rather slight articles seem to have formed the main part of the attire of both sexes; and the proceedings of this assemblage of the "best society" bear a striking resemblance to ye ancient habit of "bundling." Fortunately, the participants did not go quite as far as their ancestors; but even this may be but a question of time, unless the prevalent taste for the "delightfully improper" be checked.

Beliefs die hard. An honest prejudice will live and influence action for scores of years after its reasons have been proved to be false, and its results proved to be folly. The Divine right of Kings is occasionally dilated upon in speeches from the stump, but from cool and careful minds it vanished long ago. Nevertheless, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, in a sermon preached, appropriately enough, in the Royal Chapter, professed his belief in the old dogma, and said: "Royalty is God's ordinance. A King men must have,—not merely for the sake of the nation's security, but for the sake of their own self-respect." The Rev. Mr. Kingsley's imagination must have become heated during his last winter's sojourn in the Tropics. The self-respect which depends upon the accession of the Prince of Wales to the Throne would do well to strengthen its foundations.

Galway is keeping up its old reputation for brawls and fights. Home-Rule for Ireland has found some of its warmest advocates there, and they have just afforded a curious instance of their capacity for it. In an election for Parliament, the show of hands which always precedes the formal vote was declared to be in favor of Nolan, the Home-Rule candidate. Thereupon his supporters celebrated their useless victory by attacking the opposite party, and completely routing them. The inevitable police appeared, and the lovers of Home Rule were put to flight.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

William Patterson, of Jacksonville, has been sent to the Insane Hospital.

—A fisherman near Alton recently took a wagon-

—An application has been made for a *mandamus* to compel the Galesburg Board of Education to abolish all distinctions of color in the public schools of that city.

—The Illinois Central Railroad is about to remove the round house and machine shops, from Wapella to Clinton, and erect a fine hotel in connection with the depot in that place.

—Frank Coulter, of Jacksonville, ten months ago bought a Poland sow for $84, and raised two litters of pigs, eleven in number, nine of which netted him $184.50.

—The wife of D. J. Jackson, of Jerseyville, a short time since, astonished her acquaintances by giving birth to two girls and a boy. The event caused a sensation in the quiet town, and the mother and triplets were interviewed by some 300 people inside of two days. Some of the citizens circulated a petition requesting the Governor to lay the matter before the Legislature, asking for an appropriation for the triplets.

load of fish in the following manner: He cut two holes in the ice, some distance apart, and pumped the water from one hole and ran the current into the other. This created a vacuum at the first opening, and an artificial current in the water under the ice, setting toward the hole where the pump was in operation. The fish in the lake were so benumbed by the cold as to be powerless to resist the current, hence they were floated directly into the opening of the ice, where they were scooped out by the thousand.

IOWA.

The Knights Templar of Keokuk are to have a grand banquet on Thursday next.

—C. Spicer, of Independence, died a few days ago, leaving several children without support; whereupon a subscription of $610 was speedily raised for the orphans.

WISCONSIN.

In the Milwaukee Relief District, 1,509 persons and 538 horses are being supplied with food. In the Green Bay District, the beneficiaries number 5,678 persons and 1,565 animals.

—The village of Rosendale has presented the Hon. Jeremiah Lobbs, of Ripon, with a gold-headed cane, in gratitude for his services in fixing the route of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad.

—By the failure of Hoyt & Co., owners and landlords of a new hotel recently completed at Chippewa Falls, Milwaukee merchants lose fully $25,000; Chicago merchants nearly $28,000; and two or three La Crosse merchants considerable sums.

INDIANA.

New Albany is threatened with a coal-famine.

—The Indianapolis High School cabinet is about to revert to its original owner, Mrs. S. L. Warner, of Huntington, who refuses to sanction its sale for $200 by her agent.

MICHIGAN.

The Russell House, at Detroit, is to be rebuilt in sections.

—The receipts at the State Treasury for January were $175,715.76; the disbursements, $164,152.13; balance on hand, $866,952.52.

—East Saginaw thieves appropriate to themselves the photographs of ladies; and artists have to be careful how they leave them in frames at their doors.

PERSONAL.

Some Des Moines women are preparing for a knitting-raid on the saloons where their husbands obtain liquor.

—General Henry W. Slocum recently lectured in Brooklyn on his personal reminiscences of camp, march, and battle, for the benefit of the Adelphi Library.

—A St. Louis reporter tells us that Alexis does not rise from his chair like ordinary mortals—he "untelescopes his immense form."

—William H. Riley, of Omaha, reached that city on Tuesday, from the Big Divide, 20 miles distant, having made the trip in his stocking-feet over the snow. He says that he is the only survivor of a party of seven who went out to the Republican River in the fall. He left two companions by the wayside on his terrible march.

—Alderman Herzberger, of Rochester, N. Y., furnishes meat to that city, on contract, for distribution to the poor, and is sometimes twitted therewith. Getting out of temper recently, he created a sensation by asking if there were not an Alderman present whose parents were sustained by city beef.

—The winter crop of legislative jokes is being garnered. John C. Malone, of the Ohio House, astonished his fellow-members by buying his own stationery. A Massachusetts Representative remarked of his colleague: "I'd rather have his luck than a license to steal."

—The annual Dorsey dinner of roast-meats took place at the Connecticut State Prison, on Wednesday last. It was purchased with the interest on the permanent fund given to the State by H. C. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, R. I.

—There is a great deal said of the young and energetic President of Cambridge, Charles W. Eliot. He is tall and dignified in his bearing—a little cold, perhaps. He comes of aristocratic Massachusetts stock, and is a graduate of the University of which he is now President, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

—At Louisville, on Thursday, in the City Court, a negro lawyer appeared for a colored client, and examined a witness of the same hue—an event hitherto unknown in the annals of Kentucky jurisprudence.

—In Dade County, Ga., recently, Mr. John D. Ashers was married to Miss Kate Amers. The propper thing for the paragraphers to say in this connection is Ashers to Ashers.

—George F. Fuller, manager of the Louisville Opera House, has received from the Grand Duke Alexis a large topaz ring, encircled by twelve diamonds. On the inside is engraved the name of the Royal giver.

—Colonel John Harper, of the firm of Harper Brothers, now in his 75th year, was recently the recipient of a pleasant surprise party at the hands of his only surviving brother, Fletcher, and the sons, nephews, grand-nephews, and great-grand-nephews—all of whom aid in running the establishment. Besides congratulatory letters and poetic effusions, an elegant horse, harness, and road wagon were presented—for in his day Colonel John Harper was one of the best horsemen on the road. Not the least marked thing of the occasion was a cartoon by Nast. In it the Harper boys are harnessed to a lumbering wagon, drawing it to the Colonel's house, while the presentation is made through a speaking-trumpet by Fletcher Harper to the happy recipient, who stands on the balcony.

—Tom Maguire, the New York *Herald* correspondent who accompanied Alexis, played the part of the Grand Duke with immense success, on the rear platform of the Ducal car, at several of the smaller towns in Colorado, where Alexis didn't exhibit.

—Still another instance of homicide by a person of social position has just occurred in Herefordshire, Eng. The assassin is one Thomas F. Carlyle, a graduate of Oxford and son of a clergyman, and the victim his aunt's coachman, a man named Thomas Price. The act was performed with a double-barrelled breech-loader, and the provocation was that Price tried to prevent Carlyle from committing suicide.

—The trial of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Connecticut "Borgia," who is charged with poisoning a round dozen of husbands and children, will commence at New Haven on the 6th of February.

—A young woman whose father's palatial residence is situated on one of the principal streets of Missouri's Capital, recently, in the space of a single twenty-four hours, managed, without discovery, to get herself engaged to eight different men, and told them all to come at the same time the next day to obtain her father's blessing on their union. They all did so; and the scene that ensued can be better imagined than described. The lady meantime had left the State disguised as a pedler.

—The North Carolina House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $10,000 for Henry Berry Lowery, the notorious outlaw of Robinson County, dead or alive, and $5,000 for each of his gang.

—The late General Ewell had been in the habit of wearing a pair of blue infantry pantaloons, which he had purchased subsequent to the war. Upon one occasion, not long before his death, and when he could speak only with the greatest difficulty, he said of them: "After all my fighting against the United States so long, it is strange that an old pair of pantaloons should kill me at last." He attributed his death to having put them on during the cold weather, after having worn a much thicker pair.

POLITICAL.

The Dubuque *Telegraph* has hoisted the name of John W. Grimes as the "Reform" candidate for President.

—The Hon. Glenni W. Schofield has written to one of his constituents in Erie, Pa., peremptorily refusing to be candidate for re-election to the next Congress.

—The Columbus *Journal* says the corrected returns so far received indicate that the Ohio Constitutional Convention was ordered by a majority differing little from that at first announced,—about 12,000.

—One Davenport, a member from Ohio County in the Constitutional Convention now in session at Charlestown, West Virginia, has proposed to change the names of Lincoln and Grant Counties, in that State, to Lee and Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Paul has made a 10,000 pound iron casting, as a bed-plate for an engine of 125 horse-power.

Dr. Potter, President of Union College, Schenectady, is about forming a law school to be connected with the College.

—An Omaha thief, on Wednesday, kicked the glass from a jeweller's window and stole a diamond pin.

—The London *Lancet* thinks that during the coming spring, or early in the summer, cholera will reappear in Western Europe.

—Idaho City has so much bogus gold dust in circulation that its business men have gone to an exclusive greenback currency.

—Some scallawags in New Jersey have been stealing the Morris & Essex Railroad by degrees. A thief was recently captured with over 1,500 pounds of ties, links, rails, and joints.

—A famous porker, called by his owner "Boss Tweed," and weighing nearly 700 pounds, was killed at Huntington, L. I., last week. Like his notorious namesake, he had great power of absorption, but was unable to save his own bacon.

—Glasgow, Ky., has no public burying-ground church graveyard. Every burying-ground that is used is in the possession of private owners, and exposed to the peril of change of ownership, and the consequent disregard of the sleeping dead.

—A company of colored military, at Albany, numbering 143 men, is moving to be equipped and clothed as members of the National Guard. It can only be done by striking the word "white" from the act for the enrolment of the militia.

—The James River, at Richmond, is bridged by ice, while a most remarkable drought prevails in the vicinity of Winchester. The cattle are driven miles to water, and prayers for rain are daily offered in the Episcopal churches.

—An exchange says: "Small hatchets, which readily cleave congealed butter, have been introduced at the tables of several fashionable boarding-houses. These little instruments are quite as effective, and not half so dangerous, as the common blasting-powder in use at some of our eating-houses."

—The vaccinators employed by the Selectmen of Hartford have visited most of the public schools, and vaccinated 700 or 800 children, which number will be increased to at least 1,000. In almost every instance there has been a willingness manifested to have the operation performed. About one-third of the whole number of children in the schools have required vaccination.

—One pound of California silk recently reeled at San Francisco contains three strands to the thread, measuring 150,000 yards, or equal to eighty-five miles in length, making for the three strands, when separated, 255 miles in length. Each of these three strands contains six other strands, as reeled from cocoons, producing 1,530 miles to the pound of raw silk.

—Edmund About says he is converted to the views of those who are in favor of capital punishment. It results, he says, from his experience of last year. When a hundred thousand of the brightest and best of his country have drenched its soil with their blood, all innocent as they were, a fuss about the life of a scoundrel seems absurd.

—Buffalo meat has again made its appearance in the Boston market, four tons having arrived last week from Kansas and Colorado. More than 500 tons were disposed of in that market last season. It was a novelty, and there was a general desire to try it. Saloon and restaurant keepers advertised it on their bills of fare, and buffalo steaks and stews were almost as common as beef and mutton. But this season the buffalo is almost entirely neglected, and the demand is very limited.

—The "Great West" is not alone in furnishing samples of "mushroom cities," the oil regions of Pennsylvania being equally remarkable for such growths. St. Petersburg, in Clarion County, which had about a dozen houses before oil was "struck," now numbers about 1,000 inhabitants, and "Gas City," in Venango County, now contains forty business stores, where, a few years ago, there were only half a dozen scattered farm-houses.

—The revival of Old Point Comfort as a watering place has been undertaken with an energy that promises that it will, in a couple of years, eclipse all her ancient glory as one of the great national resorts. The destruction of the old Hygeia Hotel, during the war, as a military necessity, almost blotted the place out of existence other than as a military post. To accommodate strangers sojourning there on business, a small hotel called the Hygeia was erected near the steamboat wharf, but it was soon found to be inadequate for the demand, and it has been enlarged at various times to such an extent as permission could be obtained from the War Department. Recently, another permission was obtained to add to its capacity, and it will, during the next season, be able to accommodate about 200 guests. The Government has also given permission to Colonel Segar to erect a new hotel on the causeway, near Mill Creek, and a company with a capital of $300,000, has been formed, who will commence in the spring to erect one of the largest and finest establishments in the country.

—The Worcester *Spy* speaks of certain electrical phenomena as peculiar to a house on Pleasant street. By walking around the room, and rubbing the feet on the carpet, a person becomes highly charged with electricity, so that, on touching a register or conductor of any sort, a spark is seen. It is also possible to light the gas by a spark generated in this way. These interesting phenomena can be witnessed in almost any house where there is a woollen carpet with paper under it. Not everybody has the capacity to hold and give off electricity acquired in this way, but it is common, especially among young ladies. To get electricity enough to light the gas is indeed difficult, and probably possible in most instances only in dry, cold weather, but it is very easy, after drawing the feet across the floor two or three times, to get a distinctly audible snap on touching the chandelier. Another form of the experiment is to insulate a stool by placing its legs in tumblers. A person standing on it can be charged with electricity by rubbing or beating him with a muff.

The pictorial literature of the day has received an addition in the form of an attractive eight-page, illustrated journal, called "The Pictorial Taxpayer." The engravings are well executed, the paper is well printed, and the illustrations very happy. The first page has a representation of a session of the Senate Investigating Committee, the time selected being the examination of a witness by Senator Howe. Standing behind the Senator's chair is a long list of officials, conspicuous among whom are Tom Murphy and Colonel Leet; these are prompting the Senator in his questions to the witness. The double-page cartoon has for its centre a view of New York harbor filled with shipping, and especially steamers bearing the flag of every country save the United States. On the dock is a group of foreign captains, who are rejoicing that the American tariff gives them the carrying trade to the exclusion of the Yankees. In the harbor is a little "dug-out," steered by a venerable and easily-recognized philosopher; the boat is freighted with books labelled "What I know about shipping." The editorial and selected matter is well prepared. The paper will be issued monthly. Mr. Samuel T. K. Prime is the general Western agent of the journal, and all orders from newsdealers will be supplied through the Western News Company. The Pictorial has only to be seen to be appreciated, and to become universally popular.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

A Talk with Colonel Macias—Condition of Spanish Rule.

Resources of the Island—Opinion of the World on the Issue.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Last Saturday night, General McMahon, formerly our Minister to Paraguay, introduced to me a large, well-behaved, Spanish-looking gentleman, with a pleasing address and a certain sad seriousness of manner. This was Colonel Juan Manuel Macias. For three years, Macias and other respectable Cubans have been seeking to enlist sympathy from the people of the United States and of England. In the beginning of their diplomacy, they made some mistakes in accepting the advocacy of small and merely pushing men; but the events of the last six months have given them support not otherwise possible. And it may be said, therefore, that there is as pronounced and growing a feeling in favor either of Cuban independence or Cuban annexation, as exists on any subject. The best organs of opinion in the English language are thoroughly committed on the Cuban question, which you can see from some extracts which I set below.

ENGLISH OPINION ON CUBA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

For the last three years a revolution has been going on which has involved the sacrifice of some 50,000 lives and the destruction of an incalculable amount of property. So little interest is felt in the struggle in England that it is almost necessary to say that the Cubans are fighting for the right of self-government and the immediate abolition of slavery. What is called the Patriot Government has now control over two-thirds of the island.

The London *Echo* says:

At this moment, in Cuba, the relative position of the two parties is exactly what it was at the commencement of the fratricidal struggle, and no statesman in Spain has the courage to look the situation in the face. The so-called Loyal party in Cuba, is, in reality, as inimical to the rule of Spain as the party which has taken up arms in defence of what it believed to be its inalienable rights; and of the two, the one which is drawing upon the Mother Country for unlimited supplies of men, arms, and money, is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded. The Spanish Volunteers rule the Island,—not Spain. They are Spaniards by birth, who have gone to Cuba to make their fortunes. They have always been the chief upholders of slavery and the slave-trade, and the great obstacles to the abolition of those twin iniquities. These Spanish Volunteers are the actual rulers of the Island. They have summarily ejected one Captain General because he was not sufficiently plastic in their hands, and the Home Government did not dare to enforce its authority. More recently they refused to permit the Bishop of Havana to land, because he was so far favorable to the insurgents as to be willing to impart to them in the arms of death, the last rites of the Church.

(What greater fillibusters have the United States ever sent to Spanish America than these Spanish Volunteers in Cuba?)

The London *Non-Conformist*, the great organ of the English Dissenters, says:

Great Britain has succeeded in suppressing the African trade, so far as Cuba is concerned; but, at this hour, an equally hideous form of that trade is still carried on under the guise of the Coolie traffic. It matters not whether the imported laborers are called African slaves or Chinese immigrants; the latter, as much as the former, are destined to a fate from which humanity shrinks with horror; and when, therefore, Spain talks of the policy of gradual emancipation, it is manifestly only to throw dust into the eyes of the world.

The London *Examiner* of a recent date says:

Since the 10th of April, 1869, the insurgents have been fighting, not only for themselves, but for the slaves. They have carried on the war against slavery as well as against Spain. In two senses, therefore, it is the battle of freedom.

The *Scotsman*, the national organ of Scotland, says, in an article as late as November:

Spain has been informed that she must send 40,000 men to the Island if she wishes to put down the revolution. A far better plan would be to put down the Volunteers and make terms with the insurgents. There is every reason to believe that, if public opinion in Spain were informed of the true merits of the case, there would soon be a pacification of the Island, and Cuba would be for the Cubans. Not only have the insurgents declared against slavery, but have even pronounced for free trade; and there is no reason to doubt that in this they are perfectly sincere. It is unnecessary to point out how great would be the gain in the world, especially to England, if the richest island in the West Indies was governed constitutionally, and free to trade with every country; and much as other countries would be benefited by such a state of things, nobody in Cuba but the slave-party would be hurt.

The Newcastle *Chronicle*, published at the great seat of the English cotton trade, says:

The Cuban Constitution of Guaimaro is, in many respects, modeled on that of the United States. Not only is the Republic of Cuba constituted, so far as the larger part of the Island is concerned, the inhabitants acknowledging Cespedes as President, and Quesada as Commander-in-Chief, but the Spanish-American Republics of Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico have recognized either its independence or its rights as a belligerent. The British Government, as long ago as 1816, concluded a treaty with Spain for the abolition of the slave trade, paying her £400,000 as compensation for the pecuniary injury she would necessarily sustain by that act of justice. The obligations of the treaty were never observed. In the period of eighteen years beginning with 1845, no fewer than 400,000 new slaves were landed in Cuba. And slaves will continue to be introduced on the Island, either openly as slaves or disguisedly as Coolies, as long as the odious institution is tolerated there. The English, therefore, cannot altogether neglect the present movement in Cuba.

The London *Daily News* estimates the value of property destroyed and the wealth consumed in Cuba during the war as £54,000,000 sterling, being £13,500,000 more than would have sufficed to compensate the owners of slaves at the full average value of every negro. This was last April.

The London *Spectator* of Dec. 16 says:

It seems to be quite clear that the Spanish Ministry have lost the reins, and that the Volunteers are masters wherever the rebels are not defended by the national strength of the country. Some of these Volunteers are the offscourings of Spain; they have become irritated by the contest, and their bloodthirstiness so shocks the Americans that opinion may force General Grant to intervene.

The Malaga correspondent of the London *Echo*, writing from Spain last December, says that the real authorities that govern Cuba do not rule in the Colonial Department of Madrid, nor in the Palace of the Captain General in Havana, but in the Spanish Casino of the latter city. This association has certain well-salaried journalists and Deputies in Madrid, who not only openly applaud the patriotic measures of the Volunteers, but have gone so far as to propose a vote of approbation for their services to the country, and to vote also for the creation of a new order, with its decoration, wherewith to reward their merits. "It must be borne in mind," continues this correspondent, "that, notwithstanding the existence in Cuba of 100,000 Volunteers, ostensibly organized to aid the Government in subduing the insurgents, they have never taken the field, but have remained in cities and towns, occupied in assassinating defenceless men and women."

The money article of the London *Times* of a recent date says:

The English creditors of the Spanish Government are threatened with another act of repudiation; and the inability or unwillingness of Spain to meet her obligations will be greatly increased by the prolongation of the cruel and unjustifiable war existing in Cuba,—an inglorious crusade against the rights of a people determined to be free.

It seems to me that the above consecutive statement of the best English opinion on the Cuban question is as valuable to you as any mere composition I could send. I may add to it, for the purpose of simplifying your notions on the Cuban question, a crisp statement of the Island and the people at war with Spain.

THE RESOURCES OF CUBA.

Cuba is about 48,000 square miles in surface, 650 miles long, and between 21 and 135 miles wide. The Spanish Government divides it into three large Departments,—Western, Central, and Eastern,—which are subdivided into 32 districts or jurisdictions, and these into 166 *partidos*. The local names of the traditional districts are these: Vuelta Abajo, Vuelta Arriba, Las Cinco Villas, and Tierra Adentro. The total population is not far from 1,250,000, of whom 765,000 are whites and 369,000 slaves. There are about 35,000 Chinese and near 800 Yucatecs,—people from Yucatan. No population exists in Cuba mixed with Indian blood, and there has been relatively little mixture with negroes. The Spanish whites are not above 100,000, including the Spanish army, which numbers fully one-third of the amount. When the revolution against Spain commenced, nearly three years ago, it was declared that all the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba were absolutely free.

COMMERCE AND REVENUE OF CUBA.

The commerce of Cuba is enormous, considering the Island's small superficies. It produces a fifth part of the sugar-cane of the world, of which about 185,000 tons goes alone to England. The Cuban imports are about $70,000,000 per annum in value, and her exports about $90,000,000. The trade with the United States amounts to about 80,000,000 tons per annum, which is 50,000,000 more than goes from Cuba to England, and 55,000,000 tons more than Cuba sends to Spain. The total tonnage between Cuba and other countries is above 160,000,000 tons per annum. Cuba has more than twenty excellent harbors, several of which admit vessels of the largest class. The United States does above 38 per cent of the whole trade of Cuba, and Spain less than 20 per cent. In 1867 the Spanish revenues from that devoted Island amounted to $35,000,000. Twelve millions came from the Custom House, $2,000,000 from the Government lottery, and $11,000,000 from the tax on agricultural products. Besides, the people pay from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in fraudulent exactions and contributions to the Spanish buzzard. The Government at Madrid has been receiving, for many years, about $6,000,000 from the ultramarine surplus, and it has made Cuba pay the expenses of the Penitentiary at Fernando Po, off the coast of Africa, where Spain's high-minded men are incarcerated, at the cost of $200,000 a year. Cuba also paid the expenses incurred by the Mexican Expedition, which amounted to $10,000,000, and of the war with Santo Domingo, which amounted to about $22,000,000. What does Spain do with all this money wrested from the last lingering relic of despotism, of any value, on our Continent? It spends about $80,000 a year on public schools, and $200,000 on public works, which cost, to make the investment,—so perfect is the corruption of Spain,—not less than $110,000. The Cuban schools and works have been entirely suspended since the war broke out. The specific assessments which occasionally appear on the Cubans, for Spanish enterprises, are generally stolen by the officials, and never heard of again.

SPANISH POLITICS IN CUBA.

The Cuban Government at present is an absolute military despotism. It began in the early decree issued in Madrid in 1825. According to this, the Captain General has the fullest authority, possessing all the powers which, by the early ordinances, are granted to the Governors of besieged cities. The quotation runs:

His Majesty gives to your Excellency the most ample and unbounded power, not only to send away from the Island any person in office, whatever be their capacity, rank, class, or condition, whose continuance your Excellency may deem injurious, or whose conduct, public or private, may alarm you, but also to suspend the execution of any order whatsoever, or any general provision made concerning any branch of the Administration, as your Excellency may seem suitable.

The Captain General is assisted by what are called Commanding Generals or Governors of Departments, under whose orders are the thirty-two Lieutenant Governors. These are divided into *partidos*, at the head of which is a functionary named by the Governor, and who entirely depends upon him for orders. In 1866 the Cuban Delegates to Madrid said:

Nominated by the Superior Civil Governor, without the slightest bond of interest with the inhabitants whom they are sent out to govern, without the slightest care of the opinion which may be formed of their conduct in the locality where they go and pass a few years of their lives, and to which they never expect to return when once their commands are given up, they become petty tyrants, who cannot bear any sort of contradiction. It is a Despotic Government of the first class,—one that can condemn a person, banish from the country or send out whom it chooses, without the intervention of the tribunals, and confiscate property; it imposes and distributes taxes without the tax-payers having a voice, as the country has neither a Provincial or Municipal representation. Not even opinions or thoughts can be published in Cuba, except under a severe and rigorous censorship, to which is even added an examination by the ecclesiastical authorities.

A REALM WITHOUT A GOD.

As to Municipal representation in Cuba, it is a mere phantasm, in the words of Colonel Macias. It is chosen by the Governor from a list of persons furnished by the largest tax-payers, and there is nothing independent or initiative connected with it. Thus the principal towns are in the most repugnant conditions of filth; without communications; streets seldom paved, through which run deep sewers, which the rain fills, and in which all the filth of the neighborhood is deposited. Except in Havana, lunatics are placed in the common jail, as was the case in the Middle Ages. The Town Councils are perplexed by the weight of the enormous debt, which is never diminished. The second city of the Island, Santiago de Cuba, did not, for eighteen months, pay its gas bills, its police, or its school expenses; and the other towns are nearly all in the same state. There is no regular line of roads to unite the centres of population. In 1837 the Representatives legally elected by Cuba and Porto Rico were excluded from the Constitutional Cortes, of Spain, under the pretext that the Colonies were to be governed by special laws. "From that time," says Colonel Macias, "the habit of ruling despotically, and indulging in the spirit of spoliation, continued to grow stronger in Cuba. The Captains General transformed themselves into Dictators. Their inferiors followed their example, and neglected their duty to make money at all hazards. The whole Judicial and Municipal systems have become corrupt. Civil cases of the simplest natures are tried by Military Commissions, composed of men altogether incompetent to perform the duties of the position they have assumed, and notoriously influenced by the bribes of suitors. The collection of the revenue was placed in the hands of the unscrupulous. The press is enslaved. The Government drew a dividing line between the Penensular Spaniards and the native Cubans. The African slave trade was encouraged, notwithstanding formal treaties, and excused under the plea of counterbalancing the races, in order to overawe the Creoles with the negroes."

THE ARMY IN CUBA.

Here we get a notion of the Army of Spain in Cuba: In the month of October, 1868, Spain had in Cuba twelve regiments of infantry, one corps of engineers, one of artillery, two of cavalry, one section of civil guards, one regiment of armed firemen, one regiment of prison guards, two companies to do duty in the Military Hospital, and five regiments of infantry and cavalry of the militia. These forces comprise regular troops of all arms, about 14,000 infantry, cavalry, and militia; and all but 6,000 were armed with Remington rifles. There were at that time in the waters of Cuba fourteen war-vessels, armed with 128 guns, of which two were steam-frigates.

RISE OF THE REVOLT.

The story of the Cuban struggle for independence is not indifferent reading. It began at the time the Spanish Colonies of America acquired their independence. Venezuela, then at war with Spain, fitted out an expedition to help the Cubans; but the United States opposed the movement. Ever since, Cuba has suffered under a relentless tyranny. Many Spaniards have, from time to time, advocated Cuban independence, or the liberalization of Spanish rule in Cuba; but they have all been put down, for the benefit of the political satraps who go out from Spain to exact money. About 1842, several distinguished Cubans remonstrated against the slave-trade, and the Spanish tools prosecuted them, and drove them into exile. In 1844, the Spanish authorities, under the impulse of greed, alleged that a conspiracy had been discovered, and set Military Commissions to work, who confiscated the property of the rich free colored men, butchered them on the scaffold, and slew them under the lash. In 1848, the whites conspired against Spain, under the lead of General Lopez, who invaded his native country, in 1850, at the head of certain American and made a failure; and in 1851, at the head of 400 of our folks, he was beaten and executed. In 1855, General Quitman befriended the Cubans; but his organization fell through, and all his associates in Cuba were banished. In 1856, the Reformist party arose in the Island, and, in 1865, succeeded in having Spain to order an inquiry into the political, economical, and administrative reforms required by Cuba and Porto Rico. The work of Spain has been growing worse from year to year. In 1868, when the revolution broke out at home, the advanced party at once started a revolution in Cuba, and on the 10th of October, 1868, Cuba raised in arms, and the patriots issued from Manzanilla a Declaration of Independence. The work was begun by Carlos Manuel Cespedes, an able lawyer and wealthy planter at Bayamo, who raised the standard of independence on his estate at Demajagua, in the District of Manzanilla, a short distance from the town of Yara, of which he immediately took possession. He began the war with 147 men, poorly armed; and, in fifteen days, he had 15,000 men, and had successively beaten the Spaniards at Yara, Baril, Gigueni, and Bayamo.

Since the commencement of the war, Spain had had to send out to Cuba, according to the statement made in the Cortes by General Prim, before his death, over 60,000 men; besides which, nine batallions and thirty companies, numbering 30,000, had been raised on the Island. The Spanish Volunteers, numbering 80,000, are well organized, drilled, and equipped with the best arms purchased in the United States, but are confined in the cities, and take very little part in the fight. The navy, which was, in 1868, composed of fourteen vessels, with 128 guns, has been reinforced with thirty gunboats, built in the United States, armed with one large Parrott gun each, and with certain Spanish vessels, so that Spain has now in Cuban waters fifty-two vessels, with 402 guns. Since the commencement of the war, the Government of the Island has borrowed $30,000,000 for its war funds. The revenues necessary for 1871 were nearly $22,000,000,—enormous for an Island with less than 1,500,000 inhabitants.

THE WRESTLING REPUBLIC.

The Cuban Constitution, proclaimed at Guaimaro by the Government of Cespedes, on the 10th of April, 1869, is brief and to the point. After the Latin manner, it gives the Legislative power to a House of Representatives, composed of an equal allotment from the four States of Cuba,—the States called respectively, Oriente, Camaguey, Las Villas, and Occidente. The Representative must be 20 years of age and a citizen, and he shall not hold any other official position while a Representative. The Executive shall fill vacancies, and the Executive power shall be composed of the President, the General-in-Chief, and the President of the Congress, elected by the House of Representatives. Each of these officials is amenable to charges made against him by any citizen to the House of Representatives. The President must affirm any acts or decisions of the House, and the House shall legislate upon taxation, public loans, and treaties, and have power to declare and conclude war, and to authorize the President to issue letters of marque, raise and support troops and the navy, and regulate reprisals. The President must be 30 years of age, and have a Cabinet nominated to the House. The Judiciary shall form an independent and co-ordinate department of the Government. All the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free, and all the citizens are considered as soldiers of the Liberating Army. The Republic shall not bestow titles, dignities, or special privileges; nor shall its citizens accept honors or titles from foreign countries. The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, or of the press, or of education, or of petition, or any inalienable right of the people. At the following election, the Assembly chose for its President Salvador Cisneros. The House then elected Carlos Manuel de Cespedes President, and Manuel Quesado Commander-in-Chief. The National Assembly has met successively at the towns of Guimairo, Cascorro, and Sibanacu. In 1868, Cespedes proclaimed the abolition of slavery. Mexico, through President Juarez, recognized the Cubans as belligerents three years ago; Chili followed in April, 1869; Peru in May; Bolivia in June. The Cuban League of the United States is alleged to number as Vice Presidents the Governors of all the States, with one exception.

GATH.

A Tom Paine Festival.

SALEM, O., Jan. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Broad-Gauge Church, of Salem, O., celebrated, on the 29th inst., the 135th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Paine. About [illegible] ladies and gentlemen were present. B. F. Underwood, of Boston, gave the oration, which was a [illegible] and brilliant effort. The supper was served in [illegible] style; the toasts were numerous, and some [illegible] rather irreverent. The dance, participated in by about 250, was such as one would have expected in a fast city, rather than in a staid Quaker town like Salem. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and everything went "as merry as a marriage bell."

R.

THE UTAH TROUBLES.

A Letter from Delegate Hooper to Chairmen of Congressional Committees.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Hooper, Delegate in Congress from Utah, to the Chairmen of the Congressional Committees on the Judiciary, the Territories, and Appropriations:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1872.

As the representative of the people of Utah Territory, it is my duty to submit to you a response to the letter of George C. Bates, United States District Attorney thereof, laid before you on the 25th of January, under date the 2d inst.; and, on the statement contained in that letter, I feel confident you will find a perfect vindication for the course the Legislative Council of Utah has hitherto pursued, and will probably continue to pursue.

It appears from the records of the Courts of Utah, as stated in the said letter of United States District Attorney Bates: First, That the Territorial Court there has decided "that, in criminal cases, from which there is no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, it was a United States Court," and that all its Grand and Petit Jurors must be, and have been, drawn as United States Jurors, under the acts of Congress, in violation of the laws of Utah; that the United States Marshal, as such, must serve all process, civil and criminal, issued therefrom, and from the District Courts of the Territory; that the United States District Attorney must prosecute all criminal cases pending in the Territory, such as murder, assault with intent to kill, felonies, &c."; and that the Territorial Attorney General and the Territorial Marshal, appointed under the laws of Utah, had no legal right to appear in, and act as such in, the Territorial Courts; thus, by Judicial legislation, converting the Territorial Court into a Federal Court, and thereby, at the same time, ousting the Territorial officers, elected according to Territorial laws, from the duties of prosecuting crimes against them.

If such be the law, then why should the Territorial Council be asked to appropriate the moneys of the Territory, and tax the people, to pay the expenses of a United States Court, engaged, with their United States Marshal and District Attorney, in the prosecution of crimes against the laws of the United States?

Surely the United States does not expect the Territories to maintain their Judiciary or to enforce their laws. But, in truth and in fact, these decisions are in violation of the law as established by the rulings of the Territorial Courts and Supreme Court of the United States since the very first Territory was organized under the Government.

In the 1st Iowa Reports (Morris), page 9, *Doolittle vs. Harrington et al.*, a case familiar to all, the Supreme Court of Iowa said: "Counsel seem to be under a misapprehension as to the true nature of our (Territorial) District Courts. Under no circumstances are they, properly speaking, District Courts of the United States. They are merely Territorial Courts, having the powers of District and Circuit Courts of the United States; but, when adjudicating on the laws of Congress, their character and title do not change. Congress has at all times vested, for certain purposes, State Courts with Federal powers to a limited extent, but it did not in the least deprive them of their character as State Courts." We are in a similar predicament.

Again: In the 12th Howard Supreme Court United States Reports, page 91, *Miners' Bank of Dubuque vs. State of Iowa*, where the charter of that Bank, passed by a Territorial Legislature, had been repealed, the question came up in that Court as a last resort, and that august tribunal say: "To regard the Bank of Dubuque as having urged to do by the argument of the plaintiff in error would constitute it rather as a Bank of the United States, situated without the United States, and operating within the Territory of Wisconsin, now the State of Iowa."

Again: In the 3d United States Attorney General's Opinions, page 410, it is said "That Territorial Judges are not even Judges under the Constitution, but are the mere creatures of legislation;" and in the 1st Peters' United States Reports, *American Insurance Company vs. Cantor et al.*, the Supreme Court of the United States says "That Territorial Courts are not Constitutional Courts on which the Judicial powers conferred by the Constitution can be conferred. They are merely Legislative Courts, created by the general right of sovereignty."

If this be the law of the United States, then the whole course of the Territorial Supreme Court of Utah is in violation of law; and why should the Legislature of Utah vote the money of the people to aid in its judicial usurpation?

Again: It appears that the Territorial Courts of Utah have, through one R. N. Bashin, appointed by them a United States District Attorney "*ad interim*," found some thirty indictments, and have consigned to Camp Douglas as prisoners some twenty of our people, and we are asked to appropriate the money to pay their expenses. Therefore, "By Section 9 of the Act of 3d of March, 1863, Circuit Courts of the United States, in their several *States*, may appoint United States District Attorneys in case of the absence, death, or sickness of the District Attorney; who shall serve until the appointment of a successor by the President and qualification of the appointee." But this confers no power on Territorial Courts to make such appointments; and this man Bashin has no more right to enter the Grand Jury room, or act with the Grand Jury, than any other layman; and, if I am correctly advised by eminent authority, all these indictments are null and void for this reason—Shall the Legislature of Utah vote its money to pay for such judicial usurpation?

Once more: It appears from the statement of District Attorney Bates, that the Grand Jury was drawn last September by the United States Marshal, on his own selection, and in utter violation of our Territorial statutes, by whom all these indictments are presented for crimes, many of which are charged to have been committed, in all, nearly twenty years ago, on the evidence of a confessed murderer of more than a dozen people; which indictments were preferred by Mr. Bashin, acting without authority; and ought we to pay the expenses of such prosecutions? You must answer.

Finally: It appears from the letter of Mr. Bates that no prosecution for polygamy, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1862, has been brought against our people; but they are charged with "lewd and lascivious cohabitation, under the Utah statutes, with wives other than the first one;" and our Legislature is asked to pay the expenses of the United States Court, a United States Marshal, District Attorney, witnesses, jurors, &c., to prosecute themselves under our statute, which we adopted to punish an offence utterly foreign to polygamy. Was there ever a greater judicial absurdity?

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the people of Utah are willing to submit themselves to the laws of the United States, enforced according to law; but they see no reason why they should pay the expenses thereof. Furthermore: They will, through their *Territorial* Courts and *Territorial* Marshals and Attorney General, enforce to the best of their ability the *Territorial* laws for the punishment of murder, assaults with deadly weapons, and other crimes, and will cheerfully vote to pay the expenses of Courts which seek to enforce law according to law; but, when asked to contribute their means to trample on all law, under the forms of law, they will refuse so to do.

As the Utah Legislature have had no means, since these most extraordinary decisions were made, until the present month, they have had no opportunity to decide on the momentous questions involved; but I will pledge myself for them that they will [illegible] fully tax themselves and the people of Utah to maintain, uphold, and defend all their Territorial laws, notwithstanding the charges made by the District Attorney, who has had no fair opportunity to fully understand the true situation of affairs in Utah, only as he has gathered it from those most inimical to our people, the [illegible] of that country.

As it is manifest that all these legal proceedings pending in the Courts of Utah are for the violation of Territorial laws only, and not the laws of Congress, it is clear that you can make no appropriation to pay these expenses, unless in utter defiance of all precedent.

W. H. HOOPER.

The Perils of the Plains—A Hunting Party Frozen to Death.

[From the Aurora (Ill.) Beacon.]

Orrin Z. Whitford, formerly of this city, who had lately taken up a soldier's claim in Oakland, Jewett County, Kansas, started on the 6th of November with four others to hunt buffalo, intending to be gone about ten days. The party found the buffalo out farther than they expected. On the 15th a heavy rain commenced falling, lasting about twenty-four hours, then turning to snow, with very strong wind, cleared up on the 18th piercingly cold. On the 22d the wife of Whitford and other friends were informed that five men had been found frozen to death. The father-in-law of Whitford and four others started in search. They were gone eight days, and brought in the bodies of four of the lost men: the fifth was still alive, but with both limbs most fearfully frozen; he had not had a morsel to eat for five days. It would seem that the party took with them a wagon, which they left in a ravine. They afterward found it covered with ten feet of snow, and started back toward home with their horses. Two of them, after travelling six miles, gave out; the third, four miles further, and he gave out; young Whitford pushed on for three miles yet further, then perished. Whitford, who was an Odd Fellow, and wore a pin of that order, was found by a party of strangers, one of whom belonged to the order, who buried his remains, and left his pocketbook and pin with the nearest Sheriff. His body, with the others, was afterward taken to Oakland. Whitford was formerly a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry. He was a fine soldier, and thought much of by his officers and comrades, a kind and loving husband and father, son and brother.

The Ohio Liberal Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Jan. [illegible]

The undersigned having observed with pleasure the call by the recent Convention of Liberal Republicans of Ohio, for a Mass Convention to be held at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday, being the first day of May next, to take such action as their convictions of duty and the public exigency may require.

Heartily sympathizing with the views and purposes which have dictated this call, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and of such Republicans of this city and vicinity as unite with them in sentiment, join in the invitation and urge upon all those favorable to the political reforms proposed as the objects of this movement, to attend this meeting.

J. D. COX,
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
GEO. HOADLY,
J. B. STALLO.

ST. LOUIS.

"Four Courts"—A Present to the Grand Duke.

A Valuable Invention in the Manufacture of Iron.

Bent and the North Pole—Steamboat Losses by Explosion.

Mrs. Reynolds' Death—The New Exchange—Extremely Cold Weather.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.

INFELICITOUS NOMENCLATURE.

Chronic infelicity in the matter of nomenclature, which has filled our country from North to South, and East to West, with out-of-place and inappropriate names, some repeated from poverty of originality, has received a further illustration in ... The magnificent building erected by the county for its jail, courts, and offices, has been baptized as "The Four Courts,"—a name imported from Dublin, which sits uneasily upon it, and, from sheer lack of fitness, will fail to "stick." The oft-repeated Washingtons, and Jacksons, and ... and Springfields, etc., under which many towns struggle, to the confusion of strangers, and the disgust of the postal officials, may be excused. The men who sallied forth to subdue the wilds, and advance the standard of civilization, were a literal, practical people, to whom names were only conveniences, like their plows and axes, and they had neither the time nor the culture to harmonize their nomenclature with any æsthetic taste. Hard daily toil and battle against the unsubdued wilds and forces of Nature, left no time for dalliance with dreamy beauty. But, in a great city, where the lap of Luxury and Care has built her throne, and holds her court, taste and culture should preserve in all things that eternal fitness which is their highest expression.

RATHER OVERDRAWN.

The *Missouri Democrat*, of this city, which was originally opposed to the Passive Policy of the Democrats, and to Liberal Republicanism, and, of course, to the political revolution involved in them, is losing its head and its whole shot of arguments, the proof of which is seen in its descending to personalities. A few days it has indulged in these; but, if all its statements are as accurate as the one I am about to allude to, misrepresentation forms no small portion of its argumentative force. In its issue of yesterday, it quotes a few lines from my letter to THE TRIBUNE, representing it as a long and elaborate correspondence "from Jefferson," giving a "report" of the Liberal Republican Convention, and attributes a certain expression in the letter to the "editor of the *Republican*,"—thereby intimating that the report of your correspondent were instigated by him. As you know, and as the letter itself, it was written from St. Louis, not Jefferson, professed to give no report of the Convention, barely alluding to the Liberal movement in some five lines of a nearly two-column letter on miscellaneous topics, and the editor of the *Republican* had no more to do with instigating those few remarks than the Man in the Moon.

A PRESENT.

On the departure of the gentle Alexis, he was made the recipient of an appropriate memento of his visit to this metropolis of a mineral State, whose metallic wealth is in the first stage of development, but whose possibilities, under the quickening influence of capital and energy, are so magnificent. It was in the shape of a plush-lined case, containing thirteen specimens of highly-finished Missouri iron manufactured by the Laclede Iron Mills, of this city. In addition, there was a volume, bound in Turkey morocco, formed of 480 sheets of rolled iron, each about the thickness of ordinary paper, the whole being only one inch in thickness. These specimens shone like burnished silver. The Prince, accepting this appropriate and graceful gift, promised to place it on exhibition at the Imperial Fair to be held in Warsaw in May next.

A NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.

The iron above alluded to was prepared by a new process, invented and applied here, and, if it will perform all that is claimed for it, will revolutionize the iron trade, and give it such an impetus, from its cheapness and the superiority of its product over the old process, as will hasten the development of Missouri's inexhaustible resources of the universal metal. This new process consists in the use of petroleum, reduced to a gaseous state, in the iron furnaces, instead of coal. The advantages claimed are, as I think demonstrated beyond doubt, a vast economy of fuel, economy in the quantity of iron treated, cleanliness in that there are no ashes, smoke, or cinders, and the superiority of the metal produced. A recent article on the subject I take the following, which, I think you will agree, will prove facts—if such they are proved—of great interest to all manufacturers of iron, or consumers of iron. It is an account of the result of experiments made at the Laclede Mills with liquid-gas iron-furnaces at the Mills, in this city:

Amount of iron put in furnace	26,378 lbs.
Amount after being rolled	24,524 lbs.
	1,854 lbs.
Average amount in coal furnace	2,001 lbs.
... by using the liquid fuel	1,04 ...
... cents per pound, would amount to	
... of liquid fuel, $42.50; deduct saving in cost of coal to make the same amount ... showing a net saving of $18.76, or ...	

The same items show a saving in the more ... used for the rolls. The saving in ... is not only obliterates the cost of fuel, ... an absolute gain. The following are ... in the scrapping furnace:

... the furnace	7,950 lbs.
...	7,751 lbs.
... loss of	199 lbs.
... per cent on	2,192 lbs.
... liquid fuel	199 lbs.
... with liquid fuel	993 lbs.
... per pound, would amount to	$24.82
... fuel	21.25
... cost of fuel	$3.57

These results would be secured, if these furnaces were adapted to the use of the liquid fuel ... used have been temporarily improvised, and barely answered the purpose and the tests to be made, though under many disadvantages. It was a subject of general observation that there was no smoke, flame or fumes issuing from the top of the chimney or stack while this fuel was used, while the smoke and flame from the furnace using coal passed out in huge trains enveloping the whole neighborhood.

To ascertain the effect of this new heat upon the superior iron "consisted in puddling ... pounds of pig iron, smelted with raw coal, in 1869, and which, owing to the ... treatment by sulphur, had been thrown aside as worthless. Frequent efforts had been made from time to time to reduce the mixture to good iron, but to no avail. Since 1864 it had been laid aside as utterly worthless. A single experiment with liquid gas, however, ... came out in the shape of iron of the finest quality, closely resembling steel, and perfectly free from sulphur and all other impurities. Samples were exhibited, and were pronounced by iron men as of the very finest quality of metal, if not superior, to the best charcoal iron.

The experiments demonstrated that common Missouri pig iron could, by a single operation of the liquid fuel in the puddling furnace, be made into the best flange boiler iron, and under the severest tests was shown to be equal to the first quality Sligo or Low Moor iron, the capacity which has astonished even the most sanguine believers in the patent ... manufactured, by using this fuel—in bars and plates of various sizes and shapes—has been subjected in almost every conceivable manner, and pronounced by experts to be far superior to any iron before produced in the State.

Tests made show the tensile strength as to the capacity of the iron to sustain weight far above the average, and in the former test showed a tensile strength of more than 60,000 pounds greater than specimens of Low Moor ... The workmen in the mill satisfied their curiosity by rolling this iron into sheets, and though ... experimenting, have produced sheets so thin that 480 of them are but one inch thick. These sheets are remarkably tough and flexible."

CAPTAIN BENT.

Capt. Silas Bent, well-known to the scientific world by his theory and writings on the Thermometric Gateway to the Pole, is, as you are aware, a resident of St. Louis. During Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, to which he was attached, he discovered that remarkable current in the Pacific, known to the Japanese as the "Kuro-Siwo," which, like the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, sweeps from toward the Equator to the Pole, bearing a thermal key with which to unlock the frozen gates that bar the way to the milder sea supposed to roll beyond. The developments made by German explorers recently having directed attention to this subject afresh, and pointed to a speedy vindication of Captain Bent's theory touching the Open Polar Sea, he recently delivered a lecture here, by request of many citizens, and, in the presence of our Russian visitors, held an immense audience intensely interested in the romance and mystery that hang over the Pole. The lecture was illustrated by maps and charts, so that the most ordinary listener could follow the argument.

STEAMBOAT LOSSES.

The steamboatmen of the Western rivers regard the restrictions and regulations imposed by Congress upon them are unnecessarily severe, and have been for some time endeavoring to procure a modification of them. Among other arguments, they claim, and set forth figures to prove, that more boilers burst and more lives been lost since Congress interposed its regulations to prevent them, than in the same length of time before. In pursuance of this argument, there was recently published here a tabular statement showing that from 1816 to 1871, inclusive, a period of 56 years, 89 explosions, attended with loss of life, have occurred on Western rivers. The lives lost were from 1 (on four of the boats) to 1,647 (on the Sultana in 1864—mostly Federal soldiers), and aggregate for the entire period named, 3,808. This, you will observe, is by explosion only. How many have been lost by fires, collisions, and snagging—all prolific causes of loss—I do not know; but the amount would, no doubt, be startling, if stated in figures.

MRS. EX-GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.

On Monday the funeral obsequies of Mrs. Reynolds, accidentally burned to death last week, were performed at St. John's Church (Catholic). Mrs. R. was the daughter of the Hon. Horatio Sprague, of Massachusetts, and was born at Gibraltar, where her father was for many years United States Consul. Governor Reynolds first met her at Madrid, while he was Secretary to the United States Legation to Spain. They were married in 1848. She was 44 years of age at the time of her death. Governor Reynolds was Lieutenant Governor of Missouri at the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, the noted Claib. Jackson occupying the Gubernatorial Chair. Mrs. R., though an accomplished lady, and fitted to lead the ton, was of great piety, and devoted more time to religion and to charity than to the less worthy demands of Fashion. As she was asleep when the fire communicated to her clothing, and, on awaking, was too confused to realize the exact situation, it is not clear how the accident occurred. It is supposed, however, that she rose to replenish the grate with coal, set fire to the bottom of her dress, and, as she supposed, extinguished it, and then lay down again and fell asleep, when the fire, that had still been smouldering in her clothing, acquired fresh vigor and enveloped her in flames, amid which she awoke. Fortunately she suffered little pain, the nervous system appearing to have been paralyzed by the extent of her injuries.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.

Yesterday a meeting was held on 'Change to procure subscriptions, and otherwise to further the enterprise of building the new Exchange, alluded to in a former letter. This building is designed to cover an entire block, and will cost about $2,000,000. If completed according to present intentions, there is no doubt it will be one of the most magnificent business structures in the country. The site is determined upon; the property-holders have been arranged with; legislation has been secured, permitting corporations to subscribe to its stock, and providing for the condemning of ground. The latter provision, it is not supposed it will be necessary to resort to. Subscriptions amounting to $500,000 have already been secured—certain banks and other incorporated companies taking $50,000 of stock each.

There is no doubt that St. Louis has taken a "New Departure" in the way of enterprise and public spirit. Having through slow and steady accretion for nearly a century, found herself, in population, among the first cities of the Union, it has occurred to her that energy and the use of her accumulated capital can push her still further forward. And the air of development and progress that stirs the time has infused some of its stimulating vigor into her sometime lethargic limbs. Hon. E. O. Stanard, in an address on 'Change yesterday, said she had *doubted* her population from 1865 to 1870, and quadrupled her trade. If this is not an error, it is the greatest progress in any *five years* yet on record.

COLD.

We are having an exceptionally cold winter,—according to some of the old citizens, the coldest in fifty years. Since Saturday night last the weather has been Arctic in its frigidity, which has extended far South. It is reported to have snowed all along the river as far down as New Orleans,—a rare sensation for those of that city. The river to Memphis is nearly unnavigable. The frost laid its iron-grip on the throat of traffic and transit across the river here last night, and the mails for the East could not be taken over. To-day, however, persistent efforts opened a narrow canal through the ice, and partially relieved the pressure.

The Great Republic is fast in a gorge of ice between Cairo and Belmont, two miles from clear water. Captain Morrison, one of her owners, left here yesterday to see what could be done about releasing her. She was on her way to Memphis to take on board the Grand Duke. If she should be unable to proceed, all the alterations and decorations to which she has been subjected to properly accommodate the Ducal party will have been thrown away.

THAT RUMOR.

The rumor current in your city a few days ago, of a tremendous fire here, has excited much attention and comment. Happily we have not here the elements for such a fire as you have lately experienced. Nor, with the exception of the cold weather, were there any circumstances more favorable to such a calamity than ordinarily. It is gratifying, however, to know that, if such had been the case, Chicago would have applied the precept of the "Golden Rule" in the matter, and responded to the exigency with that alacrity that hastened so recently to bind and assuage the sting of her own blistered wounds. In the light of your great conflagration, the doctrines of total depravity and the unmitigated wickedness of the world have received a "set-back."

OUT, BUT IN AGAIN.

The splendid new jail building here, but recently occupied, was broken out of on Sunday night by a prisoner named Stamm, who, after escaping, wandered about the city for a few hours, appropriating to his own use several fine articles of clothing, and then applied at a hotel for lodging. But, suspicion being aroused by his manner, an officer was sent for, he was recognized and re-arrested, and placed in his former quarters. It seems the locks and bolts on the new cell-doors are a fraud.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

An association of the members of the Bar here is about being organized. It is proposed by some of the moving spirits in it to wear gowns, and address each other as "brother." I suppose they will then progress backward to full-bottomed barrister's wigs. Well, let them amuse themselves. E. M. D.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Attorney General's Opening and Line of Defence.

The interest with which the progress of this trial has been followed on this side of the water, and the striking character of the Attorney General's opening for the defence, will render the following extracts from that address highly acceptable to our readers. The Attorney General began:

Gentlemen, I have lived long enough in the practice of the great profession to which it is my pride and privilege to belong, to be perfectly aware that at this stage of the case I must ask for your patience and attention with all the energy I can command. The advantage of the first word, great in all cases, is enormous and absolutely incalculable in a case like this. The statement made by the plaintiff has been so long, so strange, here and there asking for explanation, and yet not in itself suggesting what the explanation is to be, containing now and then in itself coincidences which, if they were true, would no doubt be startling, and which would be far more startling if they could, as they cannot, be woven into anything like an argumentative connection, that I could not wonder if some of you by this time were brought to think that the case maintained on the part of the plaintiff had been established before you, and that the Roger Charles Tichborne of 1854 and the slaughterman of Wagga Wagga were indeed one and the same man. My duty is to show you,—at all events to try to show,—that this is not, and cannot be so; that the estates and all the hopes of the great family of the Tichborne centre in the little child who is my client; that the noble lady, his mother and guardian, has full right to the ancient title which she honors by bearing; and that she is not to be cast down from her dignity, and to see her child bereft of his inheritance by the cunning and audacious schemes of a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, an impostor, and a villain. [Some applause from the box occupied by the witnesses for the defence.]

The Lord Chief Justice. I request that there may be no demonstration of feeling here. If one side expresses approval of anything said, the other side will feel entitled to express disapproval, and there will be an entire absence of the decorum which befits a court of justice. If persons present choose to express any opinion out of Court, they are entitled to do so; but inside this Court we must have silence.

The Attorney General. Gentlemen, I admit that these are strong words. They shall be followed, if I can find such in the English language, by stronger still; yet I am satisfied that, long before I have finished, you will agree with me that they are weak compared with those which the undoubted and proved facts of this case would well warrant me in employing. I presume to say even now that we have to deal here, not with mere matter of argument or opinion, but with fact and demonstration. I shall be able to lay before you hundreds of facts, each indisputable, each conclusive, each inconsistent with the story told by the plaintiff, each convicting him of a fraud, a lie, a crime on a scale of depth and wickedness hitherto unexampled, as far as I know, in the annals of our law courts. Yet, gentlemen, although I say this, I approach you to-day with feelings of humility and self-distrust which are altogether unfeigned, and I will tell you why. Where a matter seems so clear, so absolutely unanswerable, I cannot help fearing that I have allowed my judgment to be led astray, that something there is which I have overlooked, something which I have misestimated, otherwise no man would dare to stand up and maintain the case which is put forward on the other side.

I am not going to ask you, as I have heard it most incorrectly stated, to believe that there exists, or has existed, in this case a huge and multitudinous conspiracy. There is, indeed, a huge and monstrous imposture, to the accidental and temporary apparent success of which—if success it may be called—a great many persons in various ways and degrees have contributed. But of these persons I believe that very few indeed are to be branded as conscious conspirators, or as having upon their heads the guilt of deliberate fraud. The springs of the machine have been simple and few, although its operations have been widespread and its victims many.

An outline having been given of the claimant's case, the Attorney-General proceeded:

And now I will state to you the case in outline on the part of the defendant; at least, I will point out what seem to be the difficulties which present themselves, and which must be surmounted, even on the plaintiff's own statement of the case. The first sixteen years of his life he has absolutely forgotten. There is scarcely a fact connected with his life in Paris which he has been able to tell a single syllable about. As to the few facts which he has been able to tell you, some of them have been already shown, and others will be shown hereafter, to be absolutely false and fabricated. Of his college life—the one period of his existence when he was under collegiate discipline, and living in company with other people—of his college life he can absolutely remember nothing but falsehoods. He tells you things with regard to it which no man in his senses can believe have ever occurred. I am addressing, no doubt, some gentlemen who have been at public schools. Suppose an Eton, a Harrow, or a Winchester man were to say that the sixth form consisted of 100 boys, while we knew that it only consisted of 10 or 20, we should say at once that he never could have been there. One might forget whether the number was 10 or 20, but it is absurd to suppose that a man could forget whether it was 10 or 100. He was equally wrong as to the number of philosophers, to which august body the real Roger Charles Tichborne belonged when at Stonyhurst. Of the amusements, the music, the games of that period, he remembered nothing; of his family, of the places where he lived, of the habits of the members of his family, of the games he played with them, of their persons, nay, of their very names, he could say nothing, or only falsehoods. As to the army, he knew nothing of the drill, nothing of the names of the persons he had known best, nothing whatever in relation to his military life except what Carter and M'Cann could have easily told him in three or four days. Of his relations to the Doughtys, and of his leaving this country he either told an infamous falsehood, or he was in total and absolute ignorance. Of the voyage in the Pauline he told nothing but a tissue of mistakes. Of his life in Chili and South America, generally speaking, he knew nothing but what was to be found in the few letters which the Dowager Lady Tichborne had in her possession from the real Roger Charles Tichborne. In regard to Melipilla, no mention of which occurs in those letters, and in which place it can be demonstratably proved that the real Roger Charles Tichborne never was, there is ample description. But if the plaintiff himself was at Melipilla, as I think you can have no shadow of doubt, for the best part of three years, why, of course, he knew all about it. When you come to compare the details of his life at Melipilla with the account he gives you of all matters outside Melipilla and the utter barrenness of any facts not to be found in the letters of the real Roger Charles Tichborne, written to members of his family, and especially to his father, I think you will feel with me that this point of the case is one of the strongest and most overwhelming proofs of the fraud and imposture of the plaintiff which could be given. In regard to the wreck, what does he tell us? A tissue of absurdities so contrary to all experience that it struck us engaged on this side of the case as incapable of being made more ridiculous by cross-examination than he has made them in his examination in chief. But some of you, gentlemen, by your experience and knowledge as men of business, were able to supply details with which I am not acquainted, and you cross-examined the plaintiff on that part of the case, and you added, what I did not think could be added, facts showing the ridiculous nature of the story which he has put forward. A ship picks him up, and he has now tolerably well committed himself to this vessel being called the Osprey, and then the Osprey, a large three-masted schooner, disappears into space. Nothing more is heard of her, nothing of her Captain, nothing of her crew, nothing of her passengers; everything connected with the Osprey—nay, the Osprey herself, after picking him up, disappears, and is heard no more of. As to the landing at Melbourne and his immediate doings after landing, he can give us no clear recollection. He does suggest—probably not aware of the habits of bankers—that he drew a check for £18 to pay to the Captain who had picked him up. When I come to that part of the story I shall show you where the £18 came from and what it all means. But if he drew that check, he was in funds at Glyn's, and his account at Glyn's was not closed for several years. To Glyn's, as his ultimate bankers, that check would come; Glyn's would have paid it, and through Glyn's it would be known to his family that the Bella was not a total wreck, that there were survivors, that the claimant himself was among the survivors, and that at or near Melbourne the heir of the great Tichborne family was to be found. Suppose that assertion as to the check to be true, on the face of it, it confutes his whole story. He had no quarrel, it is said, except with his own father. I shall afterwards show you to demonstration that this is not true, and that he could had no quarrel with anyone: yet the heir of this great family, on perfectly good terms with every member of it, on intimate and affectionate relation, with many of its members, from that day till 1866, never attempted to open the slightest communication with any member of the family. He had funds at Glyn's, he had credit at Huth's, two of the greatest English banking names, and yet he told me, "I have often played a part 'in no supper.'" According to his own account he wanted actual meat and drink to put in his mouth; he was pressed by his creditors more than once, yet he never communicated with Glyn's or with Huth's; never, directly or indirectly, did he open the slightest communication, or draw a check, made use of the obvious and ready-to-hand means of putting an end to a state of things which it is impossible he could have liked.

You are asked to believe, gentlemen, that eleven years have passed away from 1854, the Roger Charles Tichborne of 1866 has developed into the plaintiff, whom you have seen before you. At present and for the present purpose I say nothing about the change in the physical condition of the man. It is remarkable, but I dare say it is not impossible, and I will not trouble you with any points about which there can be the least question or dispute. Grant, if you please, that a man so slight, delicate, and undersized as Roger Charles Tichborne was in 1854, might have developed, in the course of twelve years, into the enormous mass we have seen before us for so many days. Is it possible that the Roger Charles Tichborne, whose letters you have heard, a high-minded, chivalrous gentleman, an officer in the army, bearing for three years the commission of the Queen, and associating, as an officer is bound to associate, and does associate, with gentlemen, with men of honor, with men of feeling, and men of truth, associating with them on equal terms, as his letters show, liked by them, and their intimate friends, as other letters show—is it possible that a man could, in eleven years, from 1854 to 1865, have developed into the rascal that the letters and the whole conduct and cross-examination of the plaintiff, upon his own showing, demonstrate to you that he is? Roger Charles Tichborne—the man upon whose honor nobody pretends to be able to breathe a single stain—tried for horse-stealing, a common Australian thief in the course of eight or nine years! There are certain physical miracles that are almost impossible, but moral miracles of that sort are still more improbable; and I say it is altogether incredible that the man who wrote the letters, some of which you have heard, and more of which you shall hear, and bearing the character which all his friends and associates show him to have borne, could have become—for no reason, with nothing to compel him, with nothing to explain it—the low ruffian and the associate of low ruffians, which the plaintiff's cross-examination shows him to have become.

Now, who is this man? The issue is on him. He says that he is Roger Charles Tichborne. Be pleased to remember what I shall have to repeat, and what you will hear from His Lordship on the bench, that the issue lies on him. We, through Colonel Lushington, are in possession of the Tichborne estates, and we assert that we have the right to be in possession of them; and he cannot displace us unless he shows that he is better entitled. It is not enough to throw doubt on our title—though I don't believe he can; he must must make out his own—must make out that he is Roger Charles Tichborne; and if he cannot do so we are entitled to your verdict. If you even doubt—though I do not think you will—we are entitled to your verdict. For a man is not to be turned out of his property unless another can show not only that the possessor is not entitled to it, but that the claimant is. If he cannot make that out, he fails to succeed in his plea. Besides, such is the pleasantry—I was going to say the profit, but I do not think my learned friends on either side would assent to this—of our English law, that if the claimant fails in this particular case he may go at it again with a fresh set of witnesses, and, let me hope, with fresh counsel. [Laughter.]

The Foreman—Let us add to that a fresh jury. [Laughter.]

Alexis Underground.

Cave City (Feb. 1) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

The Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen from Louisville, arrived here to-day by special train at 1:17 p. m. They left immediately for the Mammoth Cave in elegant coaches furnished by Mr. A. McCoy. The train was directed to await their return. The party had just finished dinner when they arrived, and were consequently in excellent spirits for the nine miles of staging across the picturesque country. They enjoyed the ride amazingly, and the time passed in a most agreeable manner. On arriving at the Cave Hotel they lost no time in preparing for the exploration, which, as everything was in readiness, did not delay them long. They spent four hours in the cave, and were deeply impressed with the scenes of the great subterranean wonder. The bottomless pit and side-saddle pit elicited many expressions of wonder and awe, the former especially striking the beholders as a possible illustration of the mouth of the infernal regions. When the guide threw a lighted piece of oil paper into the pit and lit up its gloomy depths, the entire party involuntarily stepped back from the mouth, and Councillor Machin asked the Duke in French, "Where's Cerberus?" at the same time looking round as if in search of that legendary watch-dog. "Ah!" exclaimed the Duke, with a shudder, "let us move on."

They were deeply impressed with the beauty and sublimity of the scene in the star chamber, and wondered greatly at the perfect resemblance to the sky, with clouds and stars. They trod the great underground avenues inspired with that feeling of awe which all feel on a first visit to the cave. They made many minute inquiries concerning the formations in the great cavern, and especially in regard to its history, and seemed much interested in the story of the Indian woman and child found moldering there by some early explorers, pitying the fearful fate of the poor woman dying amid that awful gloom and silence, with her heart racked with agony at the doom of her child. They were also much interested in the account of the saltpetre works near the mouth of the cave, and in the "Methodist Chapel." In many places the party tried the echoes with shouts, and in others commented with just the slightest show of anxiety on the hollow sound of the floor under their feet.

On returning to the region of light and life, the party partook of some refreshments, which were certainly needed, and set out on their return. The ride back to this place was occupied with an animated discussion of the wonders they had seen, and with listening to descriptions of other caves in the vicinity.

They reached here at 11:55 p. m., and soon bade a reluctant farewell to their escort, leaving behind some souvenirs of their visit, and proceeded on their way to Memphis, their train moving off from the platform exactly at 12:15 a. m.

FRANCE.

President Thiers' Speech on the Difficulties of the Situation—Foreign War and Civil War—Resources, Debts and Taxes.

PARIS, Jan. 14.

Yesterday the debate on the budget was resumed, and after the speech of M. Claude, who was very bitter against the Government, President Thiers mounted the tribune. He said:

I have a hard task, and must ask to be heard patiently. I fancy that the Assembly desires to arrive at some decision. Nothing can be more difficult. However, I will do my best. All kinds of taxes have been condemned during the discussion. Nothing has been left standing of all the proposals made, and yet it is necessary to act. It is indispensable to find not so many millions, but to save the existence of France. A cruel war has left us in a desperate condition, and a portion of our territory has remained in the hands of the enemy. After foreign war came civil war. We must find resources to pay our debts, and great efforts are required. It is necessary to raise 650,000,000f. by new taxes, charges unheard of in the history of any country. Devotion and self-sacrifice are necessary. Some, in despair at the idea of new taxes, demand economy. It is asked, for example, why not reduce the army estimates? Why a sinking fund in our present condition? As for economies, we have saved 120,000,000f. on the general budget within a year, and I do not think more can be done. As for the war budget, we will discuss that, and you will see that for the last thirty years we have been living under delusions which I often endeavored to dissipate. I have never ceased saying to friend and foe, "One day you will cruelly regret the way in which the interests of the army are neglected. One day we shall have a terrible surprise." It is some consolation to think that we are about to shake off these illusions, which allowed us to sleep on the brink of an abyss, and believe we were strong when we were were weak. However, you will hear the report of the Committees, and then you will decide. There is another point—the sinking fund—which astonishes some people. As regards this I will call your attention to those two free countries—America and England. America pays off 500,000,000 francs a year; and Mr. Gladstone, in paying off 130,000,000 francs of a debt not so large as ours a few years ago, said: "I am far from thinking that we have done our duty toward future generations," &c. The 200,000,000 francs does not represent a real sinking fund; it will go to pay off the debt to the bank, and allow it to reduce its paper circulation. There is no filagree work in our budget; nothing but serious figures. Every possible care has been taken in drawing up the various estimates, and all the soundest authorities in the country have been consulted, and I am sure that you will find it necessary to vote the taxes we demand, because they alone can furnish the sums required, and that you will arrive at the opinion that they will have no disastrous effect on the country. I am not the author, but I am the approver of the financial plan which has been laid before you, and I think I am an enlightened judge. Pardon me if I speak of myself in such terms. Often I have been praised too much; but in this I praise myself in good faith. [Laughter and approbation.] In presence of 650,000,000 f. to be raised, the first thing to do was to find out what objects were insufficiently taxed. First, the direct taxation was examined, and it was found that of all property land had suffered the most during the war. Indirect taxes were then examined, and an extra duty was placed upon sugar and coffee. Coffee pays a duty as high as its price, and sugar pays 41,000,000f. more than formerly. The duty on alcohol has been raised from 90f. to 150f., which, with the extra duty on beer, is an augmentation of 71,000,000f. The best quality of tobacco is also taxed more highly, and has furnished a resource of 10,000,000f. Railway transport produced 20,000,000f., and double that amount is now levied. The Post Office produces 22,000,000f. extra, and a tax on paper furnishes 10,000,000f. Not to enumerate any further, we have arrived at a total of 366,000,000f. of new taxes. And, they have been so judiciously selected that they yield what was expected, and some will probably yield more. But 366,000,000f. is not enough; we still require 250,000,000f. Other taxes were capable of producing 50,000,000f., but that was not enough to balance the budget. We therefore thought of taxing raw material, which is not a novel invention. The Committee has rejected this, and I understand their scruples. As regards an income tax, I objected strongly to that, and upon that point I acknowledge that I am obstinate. A tax upon revenue would be socialism by means of an impost. This kind of socialism alone is dangerous, because it puts on sheep's clothing and seduces honest people. We must be impartial. We came to stock I do not like, but still I do not reject a tax on this kind of property, which would probably produce 32,000,000f. M. Thiers then contrasted the proposed duty of 3 per cent on raw material and the Government 20 per cent with drawback. "The difference is," he continued, "that the 3 per cent duty is radically condemned by treaties, while the drawback is permitted," and, after arguing in favor of the Government system, M. Thiers greatly astonishes the Chamber by saying, "I think that the yoke of these treaties is deplorable, and to escape from it we shall no doubt have the aid of England, who tells us every day that the treaties have been imposed by France and that she does not desire them. If (added M. Thiers) the modifications which we demand are granted, I shall propose to you to continue the treaty; but, if England and the other Powers prefer to be released, I shall be delighted for my country, and I hope that, having heard me, you will be the same.

After criticising some other plans submitted to the Chamber, M. Thiers proceeded to declare that the duty on raw material would fall on the lower classes four or five times less heavily than on others. "It is not my tax," he went on to say, "but that of necessity. With the 20 per cent and drawback we shall perhaps be able to obtain 170,000,000f. or 180,000,000f. It affects all classes imperceptibly and is easily collected." M. Thiers then went into a long statement respecting the difference which his 20 per cent duty would make in various articles, and again dwelt on the beauty of the Government system, which, unlike many of the plans proposed to the Chamber, had been tried before; it would produce, he added, abundant and certain resources without imposing any perceptible charges on industry, and it would afford a real protection to French agriculture. The President of the Republic terminated his long speech by an appeal to the Chamber to continue to observe the truce of Bordeaux.

A Sharp Bank Swindle.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) News.

A well-dressed gentleman, who for identification we will call Smith, entered the bank, and in a straightforward, business-like manner, desired the bank to advance him the sum of $800 on a draft drawn by a banking firm in a neighboring State. The parties being strangers, the bank informed him that they could not advance the money. "Well," said Smith, "it will make no difference. You can take the draft and send it forward for collection, and I will wait until you get returns." This was agreed to by the bank, and the draft was sent forward for collection. In due time the bank received a handsomely gotten up draft on a banking house in New York, with the proper government stamp printed in, for the sum of $800, which account was duly paid over to Smith, who departed.

The draft was sent off to New York, and in a few days the bank received the consoling information that the whole transaction was a complete and successful fraud and swindle.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, etc.,

At auction, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

500 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

450 Cases
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND SLIPPERS.
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 9½ a. m., corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
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UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, Lace Handkerchiefs, Tidies, Towels, Notions, &c.,
At auction, on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

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WACHTEL! WACHTEL! WACHTEL!
THE GREAT! THE MAGNIFICENT TENOR!

"The famous German tenor, whose phenomenal and magnificent voice flows like the Rhine itself, turbulent, restless, through all the storied tracks of music, a magnificent fountain, meant, as the poet has intimated, 'to flow on forever.' The princely basso of a LYRIC MONARCH commissioned to sound the natural gifts to all the world, and with only one lifetime to accomplish his purpose."—*New York World*.

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Messrs. ROSA and NEUENDORFF respectfully announce to the public of Chicago and vicinity that HERR THEODORE WACHTEL, EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR, after an unprecedentedly successful opera season for sixty-five performances in New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, where he has achieved an overwhelming success, and received the most flattering patronage on record, and the endorsement of the press and the public as the Greatest Tenor of the Age, will appear for the first and only time in Chicago, for a brief season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, assisted by the following eminent artists: M'ME LICHTMAY, M'LLE CANISSA, M'LLE DE GEBELE, M'LLE KRAUSE, MISS SCHMITZ, MESSRS. JOSEPH HERMANNS, VIERLING, Franosch, Viegand, Rohbech, Kremer, GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Under the direction of MR. A. NEUENDORFF.

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Opera nights, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Saturday MATINEE.

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First time here of
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NEW ACTS. NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES

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A COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTS!
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S
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ANOTHER MONSTER NEW BILL.

First appearance of the celebrated Song and Dance Artist,
CINCINATUS,
Pupil of the great EMERSON, and his only acknowledged rival.
FIRST TIME of the GRIP SACK.
FIRST TIME of the pleasing Operetta, TWICE MARRIED.
The ANIMATED WIG BLOCK.

Every Evening during the week and Saturday Matinee.

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WILL ATTEND
JAMES PARTON'S
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"The American Stump."
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Season ticket-holders ADMITTED FREE.

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Tickets for both evenings, 50 cents; reserved seats for both evenings, 25 cents, to be had at the Church Reading Room.

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The Great Irish Comedian,
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J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door w. of bridge
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte. 103 South Canal st., and 534 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 600 Wabash av.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 104 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 511 State and 344 West Randolph st.
P. KELLER, 538 Wabash av.
T. LANNIN, 127 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av, cor Har'son.
GOLDMAN BROS., 726 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 220 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av, cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 642 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av, bet Cong. & V. Buren

Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 681 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 271 East Washington st.
Z. R. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHON & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 203 West Washington-st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 168 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 174 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 36 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 43 and 47 River st.

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 537 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 633 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 706 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 575 State st.
HANCE & CO., 237 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State

Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 592 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 11 Board of Trade Building
G. D. DICKINSON, 267 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
ROB'T WARREN, 68 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 3 & 5 Central Union Blk.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 231 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 260 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., e. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal-st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 43 and 47 Market st.
H. F. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 364 Mich. av., Lake st.
TREGO, WELLOGG & CO., 15 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
JOHN WOODWARD, 38 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 65 & Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (late 17 S. Clark), 33 S. Green.

Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State st., Room 5.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E JAEGER, cor. Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1032 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.
L. EATON (fpr. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 28th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 290 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 265 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.

Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 619 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st., near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 83 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 128 23d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 848 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 383 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 832 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 75 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 337 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 8.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 330 South Desplaines st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton

Fruit and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEWS, GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 155 & 159 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, Mar 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 295 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 320 to 326 Wabash av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 139 West Washington-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).
DURAND BROS. & POWERS, ...
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 230 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 24 and 26 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av
GRAY BROS. & BURGESS, 275 Michigan av.
HALL, KIMBARK & FARWELL, 128 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 75 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, n. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 26 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 573 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
F. GILLESPIE, 1005 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 19 W. Randolph st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 84 and 86 W. Washington st.
HAMLIN, ... 176 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. C. WHITE & CO., 250 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 243 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 182 West Randolph st.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 303 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders), 73 Lake st.
LABARRE & NORTH, 48 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 323 and 327 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 600 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, ... W. Madison and ... Green st.
THOS. E. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 336 Madison st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 201 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 78 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 339 State st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 764 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 5 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 263 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 23 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 579 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 675 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 669 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 153 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 13, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 447 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, C. P. Cotton, cor. Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison st.
REPUBLIC, 234 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 736 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 548 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 598 Wabash av.
WORLD MUT. ... (Samuel Green), 56 W. Washington.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 101 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 206 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 394 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 188 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 296 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. R. MAYO & CO., 469 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
E. F. NORRIS & CO., 485 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 200 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 466 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 15 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 535 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1023 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. ... 431 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 42 Union Central Block.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.
BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 301 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 22 Canal st, Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 464 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, and ... 449 Wabash av. after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, JR., 77 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 36 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 589 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. E. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'd'g, cor Mouroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. M'CLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAH, 454 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, ... cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 559 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
M. W. ROBINSON, 539 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 531 Wabash av.
SHEPARD, ... & SCHUYLER, 586 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 539 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 464 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
R. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 189 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 189 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 555 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av.

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. B. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 213 Michigan av.
PAGE BROS. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market

Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop. Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. P. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.

Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 63 and 64 West Lake st.

Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO., 13th and Canal sts.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 309 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 981 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 148 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 257 State st.
RICE & THOMPSON, 319 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 548 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 38 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 108 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 34 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 147 West Randolph st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 87 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 176 West Madison st.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 596 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 696 Wabash av

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab-av. & 23d-st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 18th.

Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 532 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 398 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 590 to 596 Wabash av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & COS., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 51 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 68 Market, cor Washington

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 4 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 328 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., 1st alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, 100 Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 240 Lake st.

Rags and Metals.
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth-av. & 20th st.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
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PARIS.

The Academic Sensation—Bishop Dupanloup and Mr. Littre.

Four New Plays—The Operatic Balls—An Oyster.

Verdi's New Opera—Sale of the Imperial Effects.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Jan. 7.

NEW YEAR'S.

Political and business affairs have had something of a holiday this week, owing to a desire to let the New Year be installed in peace, to make compliments, give presents, etc. Weakened as France is, she clings to her old habits more than any other country in the world; and New Year's Day is one of her most deep-seated habits.

The new Republic, even, has not dared to free itself from receptions and visits. Mr. Thiers set the example by going to make a call on the President of the Assembly on New Year's morning, and then by receiving, in his turn, the President, the Ministers, and all the Government officers. Everything went off about as under the Emperor. The only innovation was that there were no official speeches. There were New Year congratulations, with much talking, hand-shaking, and friendly conversation.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

On the other hand, the old Mazarin Palace, where the Academy is quartered, has seen what it never saw before,—an Academician tendering his resignation. But the story is worth being told, for it is a picture of customs which must be interesting to strangers, and which I therefore give in detail. The Academy, at its Saturday meeting, in spite of the anticipatory wailings of one of its members, Mr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, elected Mr. Littre, one of our best scientists. This election offended the Bishop, who at once sent in his resignation. His intolerant Lordship does not want to sit with a Materialist and Atheist.

Thereupon, the Academy had a meeting, and decided to go on with its regular business: that is to say, not to take any notice of Mr. Dupanloup. Do the members think they can no more be divested of their Academic character than a Catholic priest can be unfrocked? Or do they wish to give Mr. Dupanloup time to reconsider his hastily-taken determination? Not even the Academy does, and, if it does, it does not say so.

As for Mr. Dupanloup, he is complimented by the Pope, and laughed at by the papers, which sensibly ask him why, since he is so intolerant, he sat for ten years with Messrs. Sainte-Beuve and Merimee, both of them as great unbelievers as Mr. Littre; to which he replies by general accusations, and seems to be determined to insist on his resignation. This produces a good effect in the Catholic camp, and gives him glory; and no one loves it more than the Bishop. Add to this much ill-will that he was not selected Archbishop of Paris, and, consequently, bad feeling against M. Thiers, and clerical vengeance against Mr. Littre, the candidate of Messrs. Thiers and Guizot,—the one the Government and the other a Protestant. He has also a great desire to get into the good graces of the Pope, which he lost because he fought against Infallibility, in order to get a Cardinal's hat, which tempts him greatly. Those are the true causes of the little anti-Academic scandal. The good souls deceive themselves. The anti-Clericals talk of intolerance; and the scientists say what I have told you of rancor and sacerdotal ambition. This is the only thing talked of in Paris. It is the fashionable event, and parlors and papers have been laughing over it for eight days.

FOUR NEW PLAYS.

It is wonderful how quickly Paris is resuming its habits, its pleasures, and its charms. There is as much stir in the streets as there was during the Empire. They are so filled with foot-passengers, wagons, and carriages, as to be blocked during business hours. Trade, especially in exports, is more important than ever, and all concerned in it are kept busy. Theatres and balls are crowded, and play follows play as in the most prosperous days. Four, in particular, are very attractive, owing more to the names of the authors than their real merit. Two are by Alexander Dumas *fils*, and, like all the productions of this author, are studies of amorous manners and customs, inaccurate, and written in accordance with a predetermined system, where there is much talent in style, and close observation, but nothing broad and noble,—nothing, in a word, of that which makes Shakspeares and Victor Hugos. Then, too, it is always the same subject—a husband who deceives his wife, as in "La Princesse Georges," or a wife who has sinned for a man who is not worthy of her, as in "Visite de Noces." These are the names of these two plays.

Another of the four is by an author not much known as yet,—a Mr. Gaudivert,—and is called "Christiane." It is the very dramatic story of a father who cannot acknowledge his illegitimate daughter because she has a legitimate father. There are fine scenes, noble sentiments, happy expressions; but it is not a *chef d'œuvre*.

The last one is a rhymed play, by one of our modern poets, Mr. Bouilhet, who died two years ago. It causes no sensation, except on account of its author, and especially the subject, which is one of the most romantic that history has recorded. A Circassian girl, called Aissa, was bought, when a child, by a French Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. De Fariol. He sent his young captive to his sister, who reared her in Christianity and virtue. Her master, on his return to France, fell in love with Aissa, who had become beautiful and attractive in the highest degree; but she resisted him, and the adventure made a noise. The Regent—for this occurred under his dissolute reign; that is, in the last century—wished to see this heroine, and he, too, became enamored of her. She resisted him, as she had her master. He gave infinite festivals in her honor, but all in vain. But, in the meantime, she met in society a handsome Chevalier of Malta, D'Aidie, and her heart went out to him and his to her. For a long time, the Circassian kept her virtue, and the Chevalier his vows, though they wrote to one another the most touching letters, composed of tenderness and virtue. Finally their love reached such a height that she was compelled to pay a visit to England. But, on her return, her virtue got the upper hand; the Chevalier went back to Malta; and she died from sorrow for her fault.

This story, which made a great sensation in its day, has been told, or, rather, made celebrated, by Voltaire, who gave it the charm of his narrative; and, after him, by Sainte-Beuve. Thanks to them, more than to reality, perhaps, the two lovers became two heroes of poetry, love, and virtue. This adventure has been the theme of three or four plays and vaudevilles, and finally Mr. Bouilhet, or, rather, his heirs, have put it on the stage again.

AN OPERA OYSTER.

As for balls, the operatic ones, which at first did not flourish, now see again their best days, or, rather, nights. The last one, day before yesterday, was crowded with dominos and rich costumes, as in the golden times of the Imperial regime. The crowd was such that it was almost impossible to move about in the dancing hall or elsewhere. For strangers, this was the most curious sight that could be dreamed of. While, in the green room and the corridors, a crowd in black dresses, and dominos of the same color, moved back and forth, indulging in intrigues, laughter, compliments, and jests of all kinds. In the grand room there was a mass of people, wearing costumes variegated, diverse, odd, grotesque, and fantastic, whirling in dances as fantastic as the costumes. There is no costume that does not figure there, from the Samoyede, clothed in impossible furs, to the tattooed Indian of South America; from the Magician, in pointed hat and brocade robe, to the Ragpicker, with his basket and hook.

To give an idea of the eccentric nature of these dresses, at one of these recent balls there was seen, moving around, an enormous oyster, with two gaiters at the bottom, and a domino, covered with sea-weed, at the top. Behind this oyster moved an enormous *gendarme*, booted, and with an immense three-cornered hat, who was trying to open the oyster with his sabre. Occasionally he succeeded, and then could be seen a woman in flesh-colored webbing, and with nothing else on but a pearl collar, and who hurriedly shut her shell with a scared look. This oyster made a great hit, which she moistened with too much champagne, so that, on leaving the opera, she found it necessary to come out of her shell, and began a wild dance, which the police found trifling. Finally this pearl-oyster went to sleep at the police station.

Last night, they carried off a splendid Pierrot, but they took him to the Morgue. It seems that he drank and danced excessively, and then went to rest in one of the upper boxes. In the morning when they came to tell him to leave, he did not reply. He was dead, and, as there was nothing on him to identify him, they carried him off in his carnival attire, and laid him on the slabs where the unknown dead repose.

THE LAST OPERA.

Much is said of an opera which has been produced at Cairo, in the most extravagant way, by the Pacha of Egypt. He spent on it 800,000 francs. The work is by Verdi, and is called "Aida." They say that it is very fine, and one of the composer's best productions. Owing to what has been said of the money it has cost, and the stir it has made, something is said of giving it here; but the opera, like most of our theatres, is heavily involved on account of the two bad years it has had. It is not very likely that this opera will amuse us this year.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Distinguished foreign visitors still flow to Paris. The Emperor of Brazil is lengthening his stay to the end of the month, and is now resting himself for three days, wearied, as he is, by so many botherations. There are so many people who come to see him, from all parts of Europe, in order to congratulate him, or, in other words, to ask him for crosses, which he has the reputation of giving away in profusion; and he is so sick of giving audiences, that he has gone into the country. We expect this week the King of Cambodia and the Maharajah of Bokhara, one of the richest private individuals in the world.

SALE OF THE IMPERIAL GOODS.

The pleasures of the New Year have interrupted, temporarily, the sales connected with the liquidation of the Imperial Civil List; but they will be resumed, and soon concluded, for almost everything is sold. The following figures show better than volumes how munificently everything was done in the household of this unhappy Emperor: The carriages and harness brought 264,000 francs; the wines and liquors, 326,000; the porcelain and glass, 210,000; and bed and table linen, 190,000. Notwithstanding all that has been burnt, lost, and carried away, and the natural depreciation of old and worn articles, property has been sold to the value of 1,139,676 francs. All was on a grand scale. There were nearly 200 horses, and 21,000 francs were got from the sale of carriage robes. And all this to end at Sedan!

EMILE CARREY.

"AIDA."

Verdi in the East—The Grand Opera Written in Honor of the Khedive of Egypt.

Cairo (Dec. 25) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

"Aida," Verdi's last and most ambitious opera, was represented at the Grand Opera House of Cairo last night, in the presence of the Viceroy and a most distinguished audience. Being the first night of its presentation to the public, and from the fact that it was written in honor of the Viceroy by the most eminent of living composers, its production was anticipated by all the gathered musical talent resident and travelling in Egypt. Two weeks ago all the seats had been taken, and steamers from the various Mediterranean ports had brought artists and amateurs, anxious to see the operatic sensation of the day. Boxes commanded as high as $160; orchestra seats, $25, and standing room was leased by the square inch at sums ranging from $5 to $10. For two weeks the favorite of the town had been "Aida." Last night the excitement culminated in a brilliant success, creditable to the composer, the artists, and the Viceroy. Two years ago Verdi began to work upon this masterpiece, and he has been toiling ever since, with the co-operation of savans appointed by the Viceroy. It was his object to produce a worthy successor to "Trovatore," and, particularly, an opera that might illustrate the history of Egypt even to the confines of Nubia. His selected task was national, but his audience international. His patron was rich, influential and anxious; yet Verdi himself was not poor, either in money or reputation. To fill an order for an opera, as your tailor fills one for your coat, and yet to do it in the most effective and artistic manner, was Verdi's obligation.

But operas are not like promises to pay, and inspiration cannot be bought even from Verdi's ample stock. The consequence has been that "Aida," a series of grand choruses, gloomy Oriental masses and passionate Italian airs, glowing with the composer's *triste* sentimentalism, will be seen, heard, and enthusiastically applauded, until the auditor begins to assimilate the solos and duets with the other and grander works of the author. As an opera faithful to its historical import, as one which beyond all question is the most conscientious work of the century, as a spectacle with splendid and truthful scenery, rich and princely costumes and heavy, massive music, it will live forever. But it develops in the mind no new train of sympathetic thought, judged in mere point of melody of grandeur of expression; it is only history written on the scale, tradition glowing on the canvas. Viewed in this light it is utilitarian and instructive, and is the first example where the poetic license has not been freely indulged by the composer. Verdi makes a spectacle and a song of wild tradition. But to Verdi does not belong all the credit of the success.

It is due to Mariette Bey, the most eminent archaeologist of our time, who went to Paris by special order of the Viceroy to oversee the preparation of the costumes. To the minutest degree they reproduce the acknowledged dress of the ancients, and the stage scenery has been prepared with like fidelity. The entire cost of the opera has been more than 75,000 francs. Last night the opera began with the drop curtain, though the drop curtain in operas is generally up—that is to say, the preface was a work of art, representing old Egypt on the right, with decayed temples, pyramids, obelisks, and mausoleums, and on the left its green fields, railroads, telegraphs and modern agriculture. This alone expressed the purpose of "Aida." The first scene was disclosed amid a storm of applause, representing a garden in the palace of the King at Memphis, with the pavilion of the King formed with a double line of columns in wood. In the background is perceived the cultivated plain of Egypt and the pyramids in the far distance. There begins the tragic story of Aida, a lovely Ethiopian princess. Aida is a slave, captured in the conquest of Ethopia, and belongs to the household of the Queen. Her father, Amonasro, still King of the discontented province, determines to make war on the Egyptian monarch, and to deliver his daughter and the other captives. So an expedition is formed, something of less strength than that which England sent against Abyssinia, and the frontiers of this ancient land are menaced by war. In the meantime Aida is loved by one Rhadames, Captain of the Guards, and she requites the tender sentiment. But Ameris plays an important part. She also is loving this Captain of the Guards, and her love is of some consequence, inasmuch as she is daughter of the King. Presently Rhadames is ordered to the frontier, captures the ebony chieftain and his savages, and hurries back to the sweet caresses of his Aida. Then follows the liberation of all the captives at the suit of the Captain; and then, too, passionate strains of anger, rage, hate, and jealousy between fiery Aida and the corpulent Princess. Finally the Captain is induced to attempt going with her to her own nation, and this coming to the royal ears he is cast into prison. Her father is adjudged to die. She is immured in a gloomy dungeon, and the *finale* is that Aida and Rhadames, meeting in their dreary cell, die in delightful agony together.

To say that in situations so full of dramatic terror Verdi has not done justice to his capacity for grace and variety of expression, would be to pronounce "Aida" a failure, and "Aida" is not a failure. From its groundwork it could be neither. Yet in "Aida" there are situations and solos and duets that will ever enchain the hearer. Last night it was Anastasi-Pozzoni, the reigning prima donna of Cairo, who was selected by Verdi of all others to give the first rendering of the principal part. Seldom has any artiste achieved the splendid success, which even astonished herself and made her scarlet with pride. Pozzoni is a little woman, 30 I should say, with a large, brilliant eye, great freedom in facial demonstration, and gifted, above all, with a delicious mouth and beautiful teeth, which are more than figuratively a part of the human voice. Apart from her personal appearance she possesses a voice of great richness, exquisite delicacy, and immense volume. Her fine point is the readiness with which she moves from one key to another, and in harmonizing her acting with her singing. She is unconscious of her audience and is enveloped in her part. She only consents to smile on the auditorium from behind a barricade of bouquets.

Madame Grossi, the King's daughter, is a feeble Parepa in everything but size; while Mongini could play three weeks at the New York Academy of Music without tiring the public.

The King of the Ethiopians was a fine piece of acting by Stellar, though the position is much inferior to his capacity.

One climax of the characterization occurs in the fourth scene of the second act, when the prisoners are brought in by the victorious Captain, who, upon being asked his compensation for his achievement, names the liberty of the captives. The King, from his throne, says, "Yes," and simultaneously Aida accidentally betrays the presence of her father in disguise, which induces all the subsequent complications of the plot.

In the third act the enthusiasm of the hearers became rapturous. It is the point when Rhadames begs Aida to fly to her own nation, and that he will follow her forever—

Oh now let us fly!
Yes, let us fly these walls!

And then he tells her that the desert shall be their nuptial bed, and that on them Heaven shall smile and the stars shall illumine their love. Then the duet, which was followed by a shower of flowers:

Vieni mecco—insiem fuggiamo
Questa terra di dolor,
Vieni mecco—io t'amo, io t'amo
A noi duce sea l'amor.

I cannot praise the ending of "Aida." Beneath the temple of Vulcan one sees upon the stage a labyrinth of cells, filled with people chanting their own death requiem. Going into one's coffin is a rather lugubrious *finale* to three acts of well-wrought dramatic composition.

Another Snake Story.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes: Just before leaving Acapulco, Mexico, in December last, I happened to be at La Garita, amusing myself by hunting, as game in the way of deer, rabbits, pigeons, &c., is abundant, and affords the hunter plenty of sport. During the afternoon, while seated on the corridor, talking with the "garitero" (a very clever Mexican), some Indians came along, and one of them offered for sale a pretty fawn at the low price of ? cents. I bought it, and at night the "garitero," Don Leonardo Bairera, kindly offered to take it in his house, as tigers often call late, and it would not be safe to let the fawn remain out of doors. Well, Don Leonardo, before retiring, tied it to the bed-post. About 3 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by a tremendous noise, and on coming to a sitting posture an extraordinary sight was before him,—an immense snake, of the species of "boa," had glided into the room, and had actually swallowed the fawn; but not being able to break the cord with which it was tied to the bed-post, could not get away, hence the reptile's struggles. The noise awoke the neighbors and myself, and on arriving at the scene the "boa" was soon killed with a few well-directed blows with a "machete," or Mexican sword. He measured 18 feet in length, and was as thick as a man's body.

A RAILROAD HOLOCAUST.

Horrible Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Eight Persons Killed and Sixteen Wounded.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 2.

At 7:45 yesterday morning a train, known as the Buffalo express, left Pittston, Pa., the destination of most of the passengers being Philadelphia. The train was composed of an engine, a baggage van, smoking-car, a Central Railroad, and a Philadelphia car. Nothing unusual occurred during

THE EARLY PART OF THE JOURNEY.

The morning was exceedingly bright and clear, and the country had a splendid appearance, the land along the route for the most part being clothed in a winter mantle of sparkling, crisply frozen snow. Just previous to the start from Pittston, the driver of the engine remarked that they would have to keep an eye out for the cracked rails arising from the contractions caused by the severe frosts of the past week. The road over which the train was to pass is known as

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,

and connects with most of the Pennsylvania roads—indirectly with Harrisburg. After making several stoppages the train was due at Rockport at about nineteen minutes to 10 o'clock, but, as matters subsequently proved, many of the unfortunate passengers were destined never to reach that place alive. When about midway between Mud Run and Rockport, and sixty-four miles from Easton, at forty minutes past 9 o'clock,

THE ENGINE MADE A SUDDEN LEAP,

the forewheels flew round, causing a horrible whirl, and the driver and fireman were so severely shaken that they could scarcely hold on to enable them to stop the locomotive. The levers were reversed and the steam shut off as speedily as possible, and the terror-stricken men were at once convinced that a fearful accident had occurred, that the terrific leap of their great foaming iron horse had saved them from the horrible fate allotted to many being drawn by it. Leaning over the side of the engine

A FEARFUL CHASM FORTY FEET DEEP

met the driver's eye, the only support between the road and Lehigh River being a hard flint embankment, almost perpendicular in construction. The steep declivity and the running waters were nothing to him, however, as he had ridden triumphantly over both many scores of times, and would scarcely have engendered a thrill of terror in his breast this time but for the fact that he saw the half of the train leap from the track, and in an instant plunge as it were headlong

DOWN THE FLINTY WALL TOWARD THE RIVER

below. He saw the central car, which contained most of the passengers, with the end of the broken coupling swinging in front of it, like a runaway horse with the end of a bridle about its neck; he saw the earth fly up in a thousand directions beneath its ponderous weight, a low, rumbling sound caught his ear, and the carriage, with its live freight, went tumbling and crashing over the "mountain," as the declivity is called. The next instant he heard the

MOST APPALLING SHRIEKS FROM THE INSIDE

of the car, and heads and arms were thrust out at the windows, and every tongue seemed to be sending forth accents of anguish and dismay. Women and men and seats, cushions and debris, were soon a horrible heap; but, to add to the horrors of the situation, before any assistance could be rendered, smoke and flame were seen emerging from one part of the smashed-up vehicle, and it was feared that those who were not killed or injured by the fall and the crushing of the timbers, would be burned to death, as the

STOVE HAD SET FIRE TO THE CAR.

The Philadelphia car followed the central car, but it did not fall so far over as to rest on the frozen river, the passengers, however, being fearfully bruized and wounded, and exposed to the same fearful catastrophe of being consumed by the fire, which had taken hold of the car from the stove, the flames issuing forth as in the other car, and creating a perfect panic among those who were not injured, for the moment.

The first thing to be done was to rush to the assistance of those in the central car. The engineer, fireman, a conductor, and two or three from the smoking-car clambered down the embankment, and, amid the screams of the women,

THE GROANS OF THE DYING,

and yells of those who were lying beneath the debris in great agony, barely out of the jaws of death—these men set to work, and, in about fifteen minutes, were able to sum up the result of this appalling accident.

THE DEAD BEING TAKEN OUT.

The first body drawn out from the fore part of the car was a colored gentleman, whose features were almost destroyed, the face and forehead being crushed up, and who was dressed in a black coat and striped pants. Though warm he was quite dead. The feet of a colored woman were next seen extending from beneath a part of the car that was still burning. In a few seconds the broken charred timber was removed, and the dead body of a full grown person was exposed. Near this body was that of another colored female, daughter of the first mentioned, slightly built and about thirteen years of age. It was observed that, in addition to the young girl, the colored woman had also

AN INFANT CARRYING IN HER ARMS

when she entered the train, and a search was at once instituted for it. Round on the opposite side of the car from where they were standing, and about eight feet off the little creature was found with its body curled up and crying out lustily for its dead mother. With the exception of two or three bruises, occasioned by its fall and subsequent struggling on the ice, the child had received no injuries of any moment. While several of the crowd were engaged with the child

THE DEAD BODIES OF TWO LADIES

were drawn out, both well dressed, and of apparently respectable birth, but greatly disfigured about the head and neck by the severity of the wounds that had caused their death.

All are now in a state of great excitement, and as the five dead bodies were taken up and stretched side by side on the snow, each being soon soaking in the blood that was flowing from the open gashes and horrible bruises, a wild, indescribable picture was presented. Those who were not hurt were rushing hither and thither in the

ENDEAVOR TO RESCUE THE WOUNDED

from the perilous positions in which many of them were placed, and in a short time about twenty persons of both sexes, all badly wounded, were extricated and assisted to the cars still remaining on the metals attached to the engine. Nearly all the latter have broken limbs, and it was evident that several, from the nature of their wounds, could not long survive the accident.

THE CONDUCTOR ON THE TRAIN, SEIGERFRITZ,

was dreadfully cut, the left side of his head quite battered, and his face and hands were bruised and bled profusely. In addition to this he had several ribs broken, and consequently was not in a condition to give any particulars concerning the dead passengers and where information should be sent to their friends.

ARRIVAL AT MAUCH CHUNK.

Assistance had been obtained by the time all the dead and wounded were taken up, and the train, or what remained of it, was ran to the nearest station. Mauch Chunk being reached, the first thought was to hand all the wounded over to the charge of the medical men in attendance. The intelligence of the accident soon spread, and a crowd gathered round the station; but little information could be obtained, however, and the people had to content themselves with the fact that so many were killed and wounded.

THE DEAD AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The dead bodies of the five unfortunate passengers were at once removed to the Mansion House in Mauch Chunk, where they will remain until identified by friends.

ONE OF THE BODIES IDENTIFIED.

The elder of the two ladies last found under the *debris* was identified as the wife of Prof. Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre.

The greatest number of the passengers were from Pittston and Wilkesbarre, and those of the wounded, about ten in number, were immediately sent back.

Judge Dana, Justice of Luzerne County, was among the latter, and had an arm and shoulder broken.

THREE MORE DEAD.

It was not long after the removal of the mangled forms of the dead to the Mansion House that information was received of the death of another of the passengers, and subsequently two others died—making eight in all.

The latest report was, that the youngest of the two white ladies was a school-teacher, but her name could not be ascertained at the time.

The colored child was sent back to Wilkesbarre.

An inquest will be held to-day. The names of all the parties will be made public, and full details will be duly recorded of this last terrible holocaust.

CAUSE OF THE DISATER.

The cause of the accident, the engineer states, was that a rail had been broken, and that as the train was going at about thirty miles an hour the engine leaped over the broken space, and drew the two first carriages safely over, but the central car, striking the broken edge of the rail, slid off, broke the couplings and dragged the Philadelphia car after it down into the fearful chasm below. He alleged that no one was to blame, and that it was one of those unavoidable accidents for which no foresight could provide, so long as iron rails are exposed to contraction from frost; in other words, that it was, in every sense of the words, "a lamentable accident."

A Great Western Waif.

From the London (?) Advertiser.

The motony of the trip of the accommodation train from the Bridge to London, on the Great Western Railway, on Monday night was relieved by a rather strange incident. Shortly after the train left Harrisburg some ladies in one of the passenger cars called the attention of the conductor to a disagreeable noise, like the whimpering and snuffing of a puppy, which appeared to come from a seat close by. The conductor looked beneath the seat, but could find nothing of the kind. Still he could hear the smothered sounds, and searching farther discovered a small bundle on a seat, covered over with an old newspaper. Uncovering it he was astonished found it contained a bouncing boy baby, apparently less than a week old, struggling hard to release itself from the wraps that surrounded it. The ladies took charge of the little stranger until the train reached the city, when it was handed over to the Station Master. The company, we understand, have for the present taken charge of the infant and given it out to nurse. There is not the slightest clue to lead to the discovery of the unnatural parent who so heartlessly abandoned the little fellow to the mercies of the world. The incident gave rise to considerable good-humored joking around the station at the expense of the Conductor, some of the employes professing to see a strong resemblance between him and the little stranger.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Their Arrival at San Francisco—Appearance of the Party.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 16.

A salvo of artillery from Alcatraz announced the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship America at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There was bustling among the attaches of the caravansaries and among Government officials, citizens generally, and hackmen. True to her name, the good ship had reached her haven ahead of time and taken everybody by surprise. The arrival was auspicious, in that the Japanese Embassy obtained their first view of America on a pleasant morning, when the air was clear and sweet—and, by some conjunction of propitious planets, the vessel reached her moorings during the busiest of business hours, necessitating the abandonment of all hopes of a formal, high-toned reception—if anything of the kind was intended. The vessel displayed in conspicuous positions, the colors of America, Japan, and the Pacific Mail Company. While the steamer was backing into her berth, the Embassy and Mr. De Long appeared upon the promenade deck near the stern of the vessel, thus affording the crowd upon the wharf a chance to gratify their curiosity. The prominent features of the group were Iwakura, Minister of State, and Mr. De Long, the former being the only member of the Embassy dressed in the Japanese costume, and the latter wearing a heavy fur-trimmed overcoat and Astrakan cap. Numerous friends of Mr. De Long saluted him from the wharf, and he answered with a hearty good will and in a style that showed his remembrance of old-time acquaintances.

When the gang-way plank was adjusted, Collector Phelps, Surveyor of Port Clayton, Special Treasury Agent Cohen, Mr. Sargent, General Williams (who will shortly leave for Japan on government business), Dr. Williams, Japanese Consul Brooks, Messrs. Dunn, Sargent and others boarded the steamer, and individually and collectively welcomed Mr. De Long and the Embassy. It was really a model reception, a marvel of sincerity without ostentation. The scene on the promenade deck was novel, interesting, and instructive. The Minister of State, Iwakura, a tall man for a Japanese, wore a national costume of rich figured silk, of a deep blue color, his two swords barely in sight. The costume is of a similar style to that worn by other Japanese who have been here, though of much finer texture. The most striking feature of his costume is a queer head-dress, evidently composed of wood, painted black, glazed and ornamented with beads. It is shaped like a large, flat, empty portmanteau, and being set upon the top of his head, gives him a martial appearance. This headgear may be likened unto an abbreviated helmet. It forms a striking contrast to the object upon which it is located,—the latter being sparely covered with hair. Iwakura has a good substantial head, with strong individuality marked in his features, and gives the hand a cordial grasp when introduced to a stranger. Standing upon the deck this morning, the cynosure of all eyes, he was not in the least disconcerted, and never lost his presence of mind—not even in the presence of ladies.

Our mission consisted of Mr. and Mrs. De Long, and a little DeLong, recently born in Japan—a family party. After meeting with this little group, the ladies and gentlemen who were exchanging courtesies with the embassy felt entirely at their ease. Mrs. DeLong was pleasant and affable, and with charming grace assisted her husband in doing the honors of the occasion.

The first evidence of civilization among the Japanese is their clothing, which is constructed like What Cheer house meals, on the European plan—ample in quantity. As soon as the Japanese leaves his native country he discards the costume of his forefathers and dresses in American or English style—that is, he tries to do it, and sometimes succeeds. Some of the Japanese gentlemen on the steamer looked stylish in their broad-cloth suits, while others looked awkward and homely. All were happy. Among the students were many lads, ranging from 8 to 20 years, and any one of them would compare favorably with the average young American upon a "snap" standard. Judging from the appearance of the little fellows, Japan is not a good place to buy fashionable custom clothing for youths. Some of the suits were curtailed by injudicious tailors, who seem to have simply cut off enough cloth to allow the Jap to use his hands and keep his breeches off the ground. In one instance a lad of about 9 years wore a pair of light colored striped pants, a broad brimmed felt hat, and a long-backed frock coat. This coat, which was evidently the *pièce de résistance* of the costume, had tails some three inches in length, with three large buttons on each tail. Altogether this noble scion of a noble race cut a grotesque figure.

Visitors were surprised to find several Japanese females on the steamer. Three of the young ladies were elegantly dressed, according to the traditions of the country, and one of the party was decidedly pretty. There were three others, young girls, who were neatly, but not so richly dressed. The gowns were made of parti-colored silk, of fine texture, and though a trifle gaudy, seemed appropriate as worn. Hitherto females of noble blood have not been allowed to leave the country except under extraordinary circumstances. A late edict of the mikado says:

My country is now undergoing a complete change from old to new ideas, which I sincerely desire, and, therefore, call upon all wise and strong minded to appear and become good guides to the Government. During youth-time it is positively necessary to view foreign countries so as to become enlightened as to the ideas of the world, and boys as well as girls, who will themselves soon become men and women, should be allowed to go abroad, and my country will benefit by their knowledge so acquired. Females heretofore have had no position socially, because it was considered they were without understanding; but, if educated and intelligent, they should have due respect.

This is an astonishing step forward, and has been taken with a due regard to all the difficulties it involves. It is the commencement of a movement fraught with vast consequences to the country, and of course great circumspection will be used. If the education sought and obtained is of a solid kind, the step may lead to a change in the social condition of the women in Japan, which will have more to do with its advance in civilization than almost any other that could be named. The young ladies who arrived by the steamer will be forwarded to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., there to receive a thorough education. It is proposed not only to teach the young ladies out of books, but also to instruct them in the manners and customs of the best young ladies in the land. The bevy of Japanese beauties is under the protection of Mrs. DeLong.

The Japanese are provided with accommodations as follows: 50 at the Grand Hotel, including the embassy and those of the higher officers who could be accommodated; 45 at the Occidental; 10 at the Lick, including the girls, who are on the way to the Matthew Vassar College, New York.

In response to inquiries by a gentleman of the press, Minister DeLong has stated that the Government of Japan is divided into nine departments: Religion, Education, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Army, Navy, Agriculture, Public Works, and the Judicial. From each of these departments there are three ministers attached to this embassy. They rank as Secretaries of the embassy. They are in their several departments ministers of high rank, and are vested with large powers while on this embassy. Their object is to investigate into and examine closely the workings of corresponding departments to those which they are attached in each of the countries which they pass. They have no connection with the diplomatic mission of the embassy, that being confined to what I have called the embassy proper; but while that portion is proceeding with its treaty and other considerations, these ministers will be diligently pursuing their mission in the various branches of industry and Government which they represent. There are seven or eight Japanese Princes, or Damios, connected with the embassy. These occupy a peculiar position. Until recently each Damio held a sort of feudal power over a certain portion of the empire, and its inhabitants. But by a recent decree all this has been abolished. These Princes have been deprived of all political power, and are not allowed to reside on what was formerly their principalities. They are allowed one-tenth of their former income, and are relieved from the expense of supporting their former state. This breaking up of these semi-governments and centralizing all the power of the Empire in its recognized head, is one of the great movements of the last few years. These men are now sent abroad to learn by actual experience among other governments that the strength of a nation depends upon this concentration. By the time they return home again, they will have seen the practical workings of this theory in other lands, and thus have not only become reconciled to the action of the Mikado, but convinced of its wisdom. One of them, a mere boy, has an income of what would be equal, in our currency, to about $300,000 a year; and in his province, of course, the ignorant class look up to him as their natural ruler, and would follow his standard against the Government itself at any time. Now, to teach him the value of a strong Government in the hands of the Mikado, is to make loyal subjects of all his former dependants.

Kossuth Finds a Remedy for Gout.

Louis Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary, has been heard from. He emerges from his retirement to describe in the Hungarian paper, the *Magyar Ujsag*, a remedy for the gout. Here is the story: Kossuth says that, having suffered for some time from gout in the head, he was recommended by his physician to go to the grotto of Monsummano, near Pistoja, in Tuscany, which has, for the last thirty years, had a local reputation for curing persons afflicted with rheumatism and other kindred diseases. On arriving at the grotto, he had to take off all his clothes and enter with nothing on but a long shirt and a pair of slippers. The interior is lighted with wax candles, which show the beautiful stalactites that hang down from the roof. Here he sat for 10 minutes, after which he began to perspire profusely, and the doctor hurried him out of the grotto, although he would have liked to remain some time longer. He was then rubbed with clothe and wrapped up in flannel, and after a warm bath breakfasted in the adjoining restaurant. This treatment was repeated daily for eight days, at the end of which time he was completely cured. Kossuth says that no one has yet been able to explain the healing properties of the grotto, the temperature in its warmest parts is not more than from 23 deg. to 24 deg. centigrade, and is often cooler than that of the air outside, while the water in the grotto is quite cold. Kossuth believes that the effect produced must be due to some electro-magnetic agency.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Speculations as to its Origin—Is It Ever Spontaneously Generated in the Human Body.

From the Philadelphia Age.

It is some time since we have noted any of the customary paragraphs relating to cases of hydrophobia from dog-bites, five, ten, twenty, or even forty years old. We have long suspected that this was a vulgar error. More than a year ago, we examined carefully the record of a case of hydrophobia in the Philadelphia *Medical Times* of this city. It was reported by one of our most eminent physicians. He ascribed the case unhesitatingly to a dog-bite. But as we said in our notice of it, there was a singular want of proof that the patient had ever been bitten by a dog, or any other animal. No indication of it by any scar or wound could be found on his person. We have long hoped that our medical practitioners would do something to rescue this disease from the domain of popular superstition and accepted tradition. We find in a Western journal an account of a lecture delivered by Dr. James T. Whittaker, of Cincinnati, on a case of hydrophobia arising in that city, in which it seems that there was no proof, or even pretence, that the cause was a dog-bite. We ourselves believe that the cases ascribed to ancient dog-bites might as well be ascribed to ancient mosquito-bites, or any other circumstance that long preceded the attack. The faculties of our experts, sharpened by recent exercise in the Wharton case, may be usefully employed in considering the cases of hydrophobia, in which the memory of the patient fails to recall that he was ever bitten by any animal. Science, too, might busy itself with finding some analogy or reason for the alleged tenacity of a virus that is said to increase instead of diminish in violence in the lapse of months and years. The observations on the case in Cincinnati are as follows:

"The case before the class (that of the body of Bradford) raised the question whether hydrophobia may ever arise *de novo* in the human body; that is, whether the disease may be generated in the human body without any outside communication. The body of Bradford presented to close scrutiny of the entire surface no scar of former wound except one, that his brother declared came from the cut of an axe years ago. True, the scar may have disappeared. Such cases are abundantly recorded. But Bradford, in his lucid intervals, when questioned on the subject, remembered no such incident as having been bitten by a dog. On that point he was quite positive and consistent throughout, though his mind was never clear enough since his reception into the hospital to have rendered his statements very reliable.

"Dr. Whittaker said he was supported by the most eminent and recent authority in declaring that a great many cases of hydrophobia are not due to infection by contract and absorption of a specific virus. Dr. Luke (Illustrations of the influence of the mind upon the body in health and disease, with especial reference to the imagination, Jan. 1, 1871, p. 330, *Journal Mental Science*, loc. cit.) has shown that, in many cases, hydrophobia in man is the result of mere emotion or imagination. They are due to mental anxiety, grief, or terror, associated with or acting upon a morbid fancy. For, on the one hand, fatal cases have occurred in man without the bite of an animal at all; the mere belief that a bite has been received from a rabid animal has sufficed to induce violent hydrophobia; while, on the other hand, the bites of dogs reputedly mad have been frequently followed by no symptoms whatever. Trosseau mentions having met with a number of cases simulating this disease, but really arising from mental impressions. The most marked instance is that reported by Scriven (Year Book Syd. Soc. from Journ. Ment. Sc. loc. cit.), where, symptoms presented, 'which, although not referable to the bite of a dog, closely resembled hydrophobia, and the individual was only saved from death by prompt laryngotomy with a penknife.' In an article on madness in animals, from which these citations from the *Journal of Mental Science* are made, the author, Lindsay, starts with the following: 'Hydrophobia in man is frequently, if not generally, the result of terror, ignorance, prejudice, or superstition acting on a morbid imagination and a nervous temperament.'"

THE NEW MEXICAN MUDDLE.

Decision of the United States Court.

From the Santa Fe Post.

The *habeas corpus* case growing out of the legislative difficulty which has been on hearing before the Supreme Court for several days, was decided yesterday. Associate Justice Hezekiah S. Johnson announced the following decision of the Court:

The United States on the relation of J. Bonifacio Chaves vs. John R. Johnson, Alejandro Branch, H. Clay Carson, and Daniel Tappan.

In this case the Court find and determine as follows:

1. The action of the House of Representatives on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1872, whereby the seats of Buenaventura Lobato, Juan Antonio Sanches, Antonio Tircio Gallegos, and Antonio de Jesus Sisneros were declared vacant, and Jose Cordoba, Mateo Romero, Juan B. Gonzales, and Francisco Antonio Montoya admitted to seats in the House of Representatives, was unauthorized, illegal, revolutionary, and void.

2. The eleven members of the House of Representatives who remained in the hall of the House after the adjournment of the House by the Speaker on the 10th day of January, 1872, had no legal right or authority to order a call of the House, or to transact any other business in a legislative capacity, and the order made by said members for the arrest of Minor Rudulph, Julian Montoya, and Juan Cristobal Chaves, together with others under such call and the warrant for their arrest, were without authority of law. The arrest and detention of the relators, Minor Rudulph, Julian Montoya, and Juan Chaves by virtue of such warrant was therefore illegal.

The said relators must be discharged with costs.

Associate Justice D. B. Johnson dissenting from the opinion of the Court.

1. On the ground of want of jurisdiction, as the affidavit does not show the parties were arrested in violation of a United States law.

2. The affidavit does not show that the parties restrained were in such a condition that they could not make their own affidavit asking the issuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

3. The House was regularly convened at 1:30 p. m. on the 10th, and was not dissolved by the act of the Speaker and could not be dissolved, except by vote of the House, and that the members who remained had a right to adopt their own mode of securing a quorum.

An Unwilling Monk.

Those persons who are irreverent enough to doubt the sincerity of a Bishop when he says "Nolo episcopari," should read a story told by the London *Tablet*, which shows that in the Roman Catholic Church at least, appointment to a Bishopric is not always considered a matter for rejoicing. Not long ago an official letter came from Rome to a monastery near Florence, informing a certain monk that he had been nominated to a Bishopric. The good father was so terrified that he instantly began a *novena* to the Blessed Virgin to save him from the intended honor, and sent a written reply to the Pope, humbly but firmly declining the appointment. The reply was an order immediately to repair to the Vatican. The monk besought the intervention of the Archbishop but in vain. He went to Rome, and throwing himself at the feet of the Holy Father, implored to be excused from a burden beyond his strength. The monk then pleaded that he labored under a defective memory. Well, replied the Pontiff, I do not want to make you a professor of mnemonics. The worst that can happen is, that when you die they cannot speak of you officially as "of happy memory," "felicis memorae," or "recordations." "This," added His Holiness, "you will find but a slight inconvenience."

Alarm Among Catholics Concerning a Prediction by a Holy Person of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

The *Catholic Journal*, the organ of the Roman Catholic Bishop, having republished an article purporting to set forth a prediction made by a notable person in religion, who died several years ago in an Italian convent, to the effect that about this time would come, together with wars and pestilence, an awful calamity of three days' of total darkness, during which many persons would perish, Bishop Wood has sent forth a circular rejecting the publication as having been made without his sanction. Respecting the prophecy itself, the Bishop advises the faithful to calm their fears, and adds that after examining the life of the holy person, to whom the prediction is ascribed as one whom the Church has declared venerable, yet nothing has been found to authenticate such prophecy as has been associated with her name. He also reminds good Catholics that they are required to believe only that which is promulgated by the Church, and that by obeying her precepts and avoiding sin they may be prepared to receive whatever judgments God in His wisdom might impose.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 53 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

The entire block bounded by Grove-st., Wentworth-av., Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts. Has important railroad facilities and connections.
STATE-ST.—80 ft. front by 180 deep, south of Peck-court.
CLARK-ST.—Two lots south of Jackson, east front.
WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—Four 4-story and basement brick stores (No. 131 to 139); lot 80x180 feet to alley.
CANAL-ST.—75 feet front near Harrison (unimproved); 75x100, with improvements, store, dwelling, &c.; northeast corner Canal and Liberty; 55x1?? (unimproved) southeast corner Irwin and Canal.
SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—Two 4-story brick buildings, near corner Madison; can be easily adapted to light business; will exchange one for desirable residence property.
ARCHER-AV.—Lots near corner Stewart-av.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Twenty-five lots fronting on Halsted, Eighteenth, and Union-sts.
MARKET-ST.—Lot, southeast corner Quincy, 40x75; will lease for 5 or 10 years.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—24 ft and store near Twelfth-st.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

MICHIGAN-AV.—72 ft. east front, south of Thirtieth-st.
WABASH-AV.—100 ft. east front, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., $60 per ft.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—75 ft fronting on Ellis Park, $125 per ft.
TAYLOR-ST.—No. 474, desirable cottage house, 13 rooms, gas, water, &c., $4,500. 38x100, northeast corner Lytle-st. (unimproved). Cottage house No. 117 Lytle-st. 8 rooms, good barn, etc., $3,000; easy terms.
VAN BUREN-ST.—2 lots west of Centre-av.
CENTRE-AV.—Commodious brick dwelling, good improvements, lot 37x125, $8,000, northwest corner Taylor and Centre-av. 125 ft. (unimproved) near Taylor. 100x125, southwest corner of Clayton-st., $100 per ft.
WASHINGTON-ST.—36x124, between Hoyne and Robey, $125.
ADAMS-ST.—50x125, northeast corner Rockwell. 48x124, near Ashland-av., $175.
PEORIA-ST.—25x125 ft. north of Van Buren-st., $175.
WASHINGTON-AV.—75x133 ft. southeast corner of Robey st., $60 per foot.
SUPERIOR-ST.—50x100 ft. southeast corner Cass-st. $175 per foot. 25x100 ft. southeast corner Kingsbury-st., $100 per foot.
SECOND-ST.—3 lots, 25x121 ft. between Wood and Paulina-sts., $50 per foot.
EWING-ST.—Buildings and improvements, 129 and 131 Ewing-st., lot 50x125 ft. $6,000.
PARK-AV.—The elegant house, with fine improvements, 70 Park-av., 20 rooms, everything complete; lot 54x124 ft. Price, $25,000. Two-story frame house, brick basement, 26 Park-av. Lot 25x124 ft., 14 rooms, $12,000.
HYDE PARK—80 lots for sale in Section 36. Also, lots in the South Shore Subdivision and at "Irving Park."
FARM PROPERTY in this State and in Kansas for sale.
COTTAGE HOUSES and cheap lots in various parts of the city.
W. J. ONAHAN, 53 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., EAST OF DEARBORN, 40x180 feet.
Michigan-av., north of South Water-st., 42x110 feet.
Randolph-st., east of LaSalle, 4?x80 feet.
Fifth-av., northeast corner of Madison-st., 80x81 feet.
Fifth-av., south of Washington-st., 20x80 feet.
Fifth-av., south of Lake-st., 23 1-3x71 feet.
South Water-st., east of Michigan-av., 30x120 feet.
River-st., near Bridge, 42x71 feet.
LaSalle-st., south of Washington-st., 24x121 feet, to Exchange Place.
Third-av., south of Van Buren-st., 50x100 feet.
Dearborn-st., northwest corner Chicago-av., 100x180 feet.
Dearborn-st., southwest corner North-av., 150x149 feet.
Dearborn-st., southeast corner Schiller, 82½x155 feet.
North Clark-st., southeast corner North-av., 100x100 feet.
North Clark-st., near Bridge, 60x80 feet.
Fullerton-av., southeast corner of Larrabee-st., 100x146 feet.
Division-st., southwest corner of Larrabee-st., 75x110 feet.
Webster-av., southeast corner of Lincoln-place, 106x112 feet.
Randolph-st., southeast corner of Morgan, 126x130 feet.
Besides a large list of other improved and unimproved city and suburban property, farms and lands.
JULIUS CRONE & FRENCH, 122 West Randolph-st., corner Desplaines.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE Park.
Fine lot near Ellis Park.
Lots on Adams-st. and Fifth-av.
Lots in Hyde Park.
80 lots on Wallace and Dashiel-sts., near Wahpansah-av.
House and lot on Prairie-av.
Brick house in Cottage Grove.
Houses in Hyde Park.
Marble front on West Washington-st.
Houses on Warren av.
Houses on West Monroe-st.
We have several inquiries for improved property ranging in value from $5,000 to $10,000; also for a marble front on the South Side, worth from $15,000 to $18,000. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome brick house, with lot 50x175 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $32,000.
MICHIGAN AV.—Large brick house, with lot near Fourteenth-st., $18,000, on five years' time; no cash payments.
PRAIRIE-ST.—Marble-front house at Twenty-sixth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., 9 rooms, with hot and cold water, $7,000.
WABASH-AV.—Fine brick house, near Harmon-court; will take an improved lot in part pay.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—LOTS ON BURling, Orchard, and Halsted-sts., west of Lincoln Park, at $600 and $800 each—1 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 6 per cent.
Lots on Archer-av., near Reuben-st., at $700 and $800 each, on long time.
Lots on Arnold-st., near Thirty-first, cheap, and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.
Prairie-av., 82x175 feet, northwest corner of Twenty-first-st.
Wabash-av., 50x165 feet, northwest corner of Thirty-third-st.
Michigan-av., 100x175 feet, northwest corner of Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING OR BREWERY property, 300 feet, fronting on Illinois Central Railroad track and Twenty-seventh-st., near Seipp & Lehman and Union Brewing Co.; dwelling house taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST., 27 FEET front, full depth, South Water-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—100X100 FEET, north corner of St. Clair and Illinois-sts. 100x100 feet, southeast corner of North Dearborn and Superior-sts. 100 or 200 feet front on Superior-st., near St. Clair. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 50, 100, OR 200 FEET front, by 180 deep, on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—COTtage and lot on West Madison-st. 2 choice lots on West Washington-st., east of Desplaines. 1 store on West Lake-st. 1 store on Desplaines-st., near West Lake-st. Also a variety of lots and residence property. CULVER & HARVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—50 FEET FRONT ON Market-st., near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—KINZIE-ST.—10 LOTS ON COSsett and Kenzie-st., near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, north east corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—10 LOTS ON Western-av., near Kinzie-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO BARNS, with paid up lease to 1875, central; $200 cash down, balance monthly payments. J. S. WOLFE, 115 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 472 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LOTS on the new boulevard, Fullerton and Kimball-avs. Lots selling rapidly. The best bargains offered that can be found in the city. Terms very easy. Price only $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT A BARGAIN, IF taken immediately, southwest corner of Lincoln and Adams-sts. Apply at 666 and 668 Wabash av. S. H. THOMSON.

FOR SALE—$5,500—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, GAS water, sewer, paved street, No. 75 Twenty-sixth-st. $1,500 cash, $2,500 4 years; balance time. WM. GARNETT, 666 State-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE North Branch; choice. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., THE northeast corner of Van Buren and Wood-sts., 125 feet, south front, on Van Buren-st., at intersection of Wood and Southwestern plank-road, and at the terminus of the street railroad, a valuable and rapidly improving piece of property. Apply to H. C. MOREY, southwest corner Madison and Desplaines-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., SEVEral lots at a bargain, corner of Ann-st.
One elegant brick residence on Adams, near Morgan-st. One elegant brick residence on Centre-av., near Monroe-st. Several business pieces of property on Madison-st. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $800 TO $1,100, ON THROOP-st., Centre-av., and Allport-st., near Twenty-second and Evans, on easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER IN THE CITY, 66x105 to alley, northwest corner State and Madison-sts. AYRES & EOFF, Agents, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST., NO. 74. A GOOD 2-story frame house, lot, gas, water, &c., and lot 25x125 feet. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND LOTS—prices, $2,700, $2,300 and $2,100; terms favorable. Apply to the owner, 758 Wabash-av., between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF TWENty-first-st., east front, a first-class residence, having all modern improvements. Lot 26x169 feet. Good barn on lot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Van Buren, west front, at $600 per foot. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY-FIVE FEET FRONT ON Latin-st., between Monroe and Adams. ROZET & ELLIS, 3?? Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"MAPLEWOOD," FOUR MILES from Court House, adjoining old city limits; accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 6 3-4 cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. The property is ornamented with several thousand evergreens and maples. The artesian well is flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute—splendid water, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The land is high and dry. Sidewalks have been laid. Parties purchasing these lots avoid city taxes. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago. A. B. WING & CO., 269 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, TEN rooms, in Glencoe, near depot, and overlooks the lake; no better location in Cook County; price and terms very favorable; also gothic cottage in Glencoe, 7 rooms, and in Evanston houses from $1,000 upwards. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS FOR cash, or would exchange a portion for interest in some paying business. Address A, Room No. 4, 89 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE ON LONG time. Inducements to parties making improvements. CHACE & ABELL.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING property in Town of South Lynn, with valuable improvements. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM LANDS—300 ACRES JOINing city limits, on North Branch. Apply to JOSEPH E. BROWN, 53 Aberdeen-st.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 39 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. O. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 125-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps, belt cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARQUHARSON, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 39 AND 41 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, 1 18X24, 1 14X24, 1 12x24; a large number smaller sized stationary engines; also, portables, and boilers of all kinds and sizes. W. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FLOORING MACHINES at 266 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1, 4, 6, AND 10-HORSE power portable steam engines, one 4x12 stationary. Also a large assortment of Marsh's Chicago steam gauges. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 6, 8, AND 10 HORSE power portable steam engines, and one 8x12 stationary. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—A 24-INCH PLANER, an iron lathe and drill, a swing saw, a saw table, &c., &c. Must be sold at once. FERGUSON BROS., corner West Jackson and Clinton-sts.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 112 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES, FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE TO MAKE ABOUT $15,000 IN 15 months; business light, easy, and well established, no loans required. 562 South State-av.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYING COAL business for sale in one of the best locations in the city, cheap for cash. Everything in running order. Address R 86, Tribune office.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A dry goods and clothing business, well established; lease of store; centrally located, in the thriving city of Elgin, Ill. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Drawer 28, Elgin, Ill.

LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR sale, 2?8 West Lake-st., together with the furniture. Has now 75 boarders. Call soon.

LINSEED OIL MACHINERY, READY FOR work in every part, for sale or exchange at a great bargain, as it must be removed within a few days. This offers a rare chance for one of the best businesses in the West. FERGUSON BROS., corner West Jackson and Clinton-sts.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 b'rls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa, on Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

THE GARDNER PIONEER DRY GOODS AND grocery store, building in Minooka, Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is now for rent. Location good. Reference: E. Hanna, Esq., of the firm of Cory, Barrett and Hanna, 153 Michigan-av. or Davis, Pope & Co., Room 13, new Board of Trade, Chicago. Application to owner, GEO. COMERFORD, Minooka, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, FEB. 6, AT CORner Sixteenth and State-sts., 20 horses, express and team, good workers from country. Sale positive. J. M. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—TWO TOP BUGGIES, BUT LITtle worn; one two-seat carriage at a bargain, at CENTRE AVENUE STABLE, 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE AND DRAUGHT horses. Apply, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., at 134 North Desplaines-st., for three days.

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW SELLING FINE carriages at less than the manufacturer's prices to make room for a large stock of work now ready for shipment from the company's factory, 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—SOME NICE LIGHT EXPRESS wagons for city use; weight 400 pounds; price $260, and no less. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW SOME OF THE 3-4 and 7-8 Pennoyer wagons, of our own make, the finest ever introduced in this market. 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—AT CENTRE-AV. STABLES, 370 and 372 West Madison-st., two car loads of good heavy horses. Call and see; no trouble to show them.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S Stable. Cheap horses and second hand harness for sale. Corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GENTS' SLEEVE BUTTON, ONYX stone top. Letter S cut on stone. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 34 and 36 South Canal-st., Room 18.

LOST—FROM BUGGY, ON SATURDAY, BEtween Union Park and Halsted-st., a Brussels Mat, with stag on ground-work. Suitable reward for its return to 73 South Halsted-st. THOMAS BARROWS & CO.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AT the Academy of Music or on Randolph st. cars, a gold wire and coral breast-pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 566 Fulton-st., or at the Tribune office.

LOST—A SUM OF MONEY ON BLUE ISLAND-av., opposite Fornner-st., in an old leather pocket-book, on Sunday, at 10 or 10½ o'clock. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at 137 Blue Island-av.

LOST—ONE BOOT, ON SATURDAY NIGHT, on Kinzie-st., between Wells and Halsted-sts. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to A. C. ANDERSON, 15 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—OR STOLEN—DEC. 2, 1871, A BOY, JOHN POOTS, of No. 12 Bussold-st., 4 years old, having a scar near the right eye. Information concerning him will be gratefully received by his grieved mother.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

FIRE—TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND property owners. Make your chimneys safe by using the Concrete Flue Lining, manufactured at the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISSION. Will pay cash, if cheap. JAS. ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, cast-off clothing, pistols, and all kinds of goods. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, No. 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake.

WANTED—HOUSE-BUILDING, BY HEDDEN & Brown Carpenters and Builders. Build on the shortest notice and lowest terms. 425 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 86 West Madison-st. Branch 151 East Twenty-second-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Dallas County, Iowa, of 120 acres, all under cultivation; good house of 5 rooms, with cellar; also barn, granary, sheds, good well of water; also two springs, good orchard of bearing apple trees, and other small fruit; will sell 80 acres. Address J. H. D., Waukee, Dallas County, Iowa, Post Office Box 56.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING fruit farms in Michigan, ½ mile from Muskegon; sells $2,000 worth of strawberries alone; have two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO OR THREE houses on South or West Sides, worth from $3,000 to $6,000. Also, two fine residences, worth from $5,000 to $15,000 or $20,000. We have customers now for these places. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-av., between Polk and Twelfth-st. Will pay all cash. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD FRAME COTtage or two story frame dwelling house to be removed immediately. Apply to M. B. McCOY, 24 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FRAME HOUSE OF 6 OR 8 ROOMS, with modern improvements, on leased ground, east of State, and north of Thirtieth-st., or in vicinity of Union Park, and worth about $3,000. Address X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 OR 25 FEET ON SOUTH WATER-st., near Clark st. Will pay all cash. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN THE FOLlowing Insurance Companies:
Germania, Chicago, $2,000.
Equitable, Chicago, $2,500.
Lamar, Chicago, $2,000.
Firemen's, Chicago, $3,300.
Lumberman's, Chicago, $600.
Mutual Security, Chicago, $3,000.
Garden City, Chicago, $1,600.
Home, Chicago, $1,000.
Hibernia, Cleveland, $2,000.
Fulton, New York, $2,000.
Apply at 341 State-st., PRUSSING'S VINEGAR WORKS.

INSTRUCTION.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Allemay, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

THE SPRING TERM OF YOUNG LADIES' Seminary, 16 Bishop-court, will commence Monday, Feb. 5, 1872. M. L. ROGERS, Principal.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. AMELIA BARNES, WHOSE sister boarded at 249 South State-st. please call or address, Mr. BESSION, 589 State-st.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 WOOD CHOPPERS, ALSO, RAILroad laborers and farm hands to go South. 31 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new $4.50 agricultural implement. 1,000 easily sold in each county; $500 clear in 30 days. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison st., Room 12.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BREAD AND cake baker, to take charge of a small shop in Madison, Wis. Address Box 1729, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN A GORDON PRESS, call at Schooley's Price List office, 56 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BARBER—AT T. S. BRADY'S hair-dressing establishment, 742 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS watch-maker, German, Norwegian, or Swede. A. EVENSON, 70 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. Apply at KEITH BROS., corner Michigan-av. and Washington-st., Tuesday, Feb. 6, between 9 and 11 a. m.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO DO LIGHT work; good home and wages, at Evanston. Call at 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL TO GO TO Evanston; must have references. Apply Monday at 253 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR EVANSTON, Hyde Park, and the city. Best of wages. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PROTESTANT GIRLS, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work in private family; wages good. 333 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 75 SOUTH Canal-st. Apply immediately. M. LAVIN.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE PANTS. APply to SAML LIBERMAN, 192 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age desires a day situation by which he can realize board, or $40 per month. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STORE, 753 MADIson-st., suitable for dry goods, boots and shoes or other merchandise. Rent only $45 per month. Apply to S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 294 and 296 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WEHRLE.

TO RENT—IN PRINCETON, ILL., TWO FIRE-proof store-rooms, 22x90, suitable for any kind of mercantile business, with an established trade. Possession given March 1, 1872. For terms, call on or address C. A. STONER, Princeton, Ill., P. O. Box 286.

TO RENT—AVENUE HALL, OVER 141, 143, 145 and 147 Twenty-second-st., with rooms adjoining. Immediate possession given. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, THREE offices on first floor (north light), suitable for dentist or artist. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 339 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A LABORER'S COTTAGE IN HYDE Park, convenient to railroad station and dummy. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $100. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 44 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR FAMilies or single gentlemen, at 871 Wabash av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on the second and third floors of the marble front building 10 Eldridge-court to a family wishing to keep house. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 10 Eldridge-court.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, where there are no other boarders. Widow lady preferred, on South Side. S. B. CLAFLIN, care Carrier No. 24.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR a few rooms within 15 minutes' walk of Twelfth-st. bridge. Rent not exceeding $15 to $20 per month. Address R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife—two or three rooms for housekeeping, or a small cottage on the West Side, east of Union Park. Terms must be low. References given and required. Address, stating location and terms, F 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE SMALL BACK room, with back entrance, on West Side, in the neighborhood of Madison-st. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE VICINITY OF North Canal and Randolph sts., not above first floor, an office with front window, suitable for a banking business. Address X 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for the rag business, a large building with lofts preferred, state lowest price and location. A, 51 Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AT 7 PER CENT, $1,500 ON CHICAGO REAL estate. WALTER BUTLER, 474 Wabash-av., Room 10.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON HOUSES AND other good securities. R. F. AIMES, 606 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 57 West Madison-st. Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TENNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, $2,800 ON FINE BRICK residence property. Title perfect. Address G 16, Tribune office.

WE HAVE MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN IN sums of $2,000, $3,000, and $5,000 on first-class improved city property to parties who can furnish abstracts of title. Canal-st. busses and Clinton-st. cars pass within half block. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. 134 West Twelfth-st., between Clinton and Canal.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished, and first-class board; private family; terms reasonable.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—$1 A DAY HOUSE; week, $5; day board, $4; transient lodging, 50c. Clean beds, warm rooms.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Stage passes the door.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WISH TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR gentleman, wife and child, to take possession about the 1st of March; vicinity of Union Park preferred; references exchanged. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE LADY IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders. Don't want style, but a pleasant home. Address D 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE FOR good accommodations for self and wife, on South Side. Address, with particulars, W, care of Carrier No. 12.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A gentleman, wife, and child 2 years old; good neighborhood required. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., F. W., 33 and 35 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HISTORY OF THE Great Fires in Chicago and the West and World, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete history of these great events. Contains near 700 pages, 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Price, $2.50. Outfit free. Part of proceeds devoted to the sufferers. The most rapid selling book in America. Abridged edition, English and German, $1. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK, MAP, AND PICTURE HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR an established New York Insurance Company. Profitable and permanent employment furnished to a man of ability and influence, who will personally solicit business. Address E. B. HARPER, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$30 TO $50 A WEEK EASILY made on $2 to $10 capital with our two fast selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—BRICKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at lowest market rates. Brickmaker's Agency, No. 94 Fifth-av., corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 300,000 OLD BRICK. Inquire from 9 to 11 a. m. on Wabash-av., 100 feet south of Madison-st.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Parties about to engage in the manufacture of dry or pressed brick, owe it as a duty to themselves to examine the working model of the "Hovey Machine." This machine makes 25,000 pressed brick per day; it is so simple it cannot get out of repair; three rolls with gears to drive them constitute the whole machine. It can be seen and described by applying to H. M. FRENCH, Clifton House, Chicago.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 30-FOOT lot on Wabpansah-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. E. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 40 ACRES OF valuable land, three miles from Mishawaka, Indiana, for a small stock of drugs suitable for a country drug store. Inquire at 57 East Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 South Desplaines-st., and 41 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man of good business education desires to form a copartnership with some reliable manufacturer; can furnish $2,000 or $3,000 capital. Address C C H, No. 3 New Board of Trade Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FLEGEL PIANO, COST $600; will sell for half price. Apply at 63 Arcade-st., up stairs.